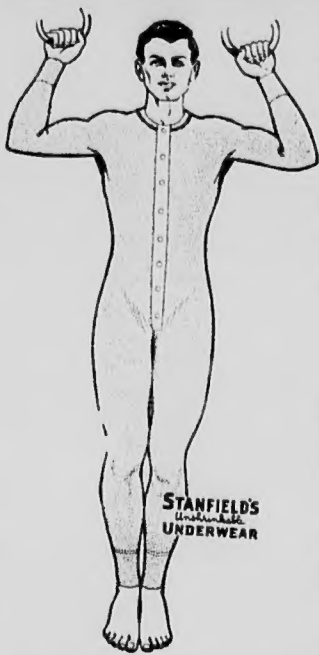


## DOES YOUR UNDERWEAR FIT YOU LIKE THIS?



To insure perfect fitting, comfortable Underwear every garment of **STANFIELD'S Unshrinkable Underwear is Cut and Tailored by hand**

Won't creep up, sag, or bind after it comes out of the wash, because the severe laundry test every garment must go through before it passes inspection absolutely prevents this.

**Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear**

is a wonder for wear, yet many buy it for health and comfort,—that trio is what most people want. If you would be warm, comfortable and well underclothed this winter let us fit you with STANFIELD'S Combinations with the patented closedrotch. Made for men, women and children in many different weights and qualities.

Black, Blue and Red labels. Stanfield's also make Green label called Nova Scotia but is not guaranteed all wool and is the lowest grade manufactured by this firm. The price is **\$2.50** per suit, Red Label **\$3.50** per suit, Blue Label **\$4.00** per suit. Be sure and get the correct label.

**Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear in two piece suits also in stock**

**J. V. BERSCHT**

## Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

We will buy your  
**WILD DUCKS**  
and other saleable game

**LEUSZLER BLOCK**

Phone 127

## THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 11,800,000
RESERVE FUND	\$ 13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$234,000,000

### GRAIN CHECKS CASHED

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions

Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

### SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention.

**J. W. DORAN, Manager** - Didsbury Branch

**Advertisements in the Pioneer  
are silent salesmen**

## Mr. Mjolsness Re-Engaged

The Council met on Monday night, only four members being present, Mayor Osmond, Councillors Reed, Herber and Durrer and Secretary Brusso. Absent without leave Councillors Wood and Wrigglesworth.

There were only two small bills passed and two communications, one from the Union of Alberta Municipalities re fees and delegation to Convention, and one from the Department of Municipal Affairs of the Inspector's report on Town affairs.

On motion by Councillors Reed and Herber the Mayor and Sec. Treas. were appointed as delegates to the Municipal Convention.

The report from the Department of Municipal Affairs was in regard to the inspection of the Secretary-Treasurer's books and methods by Inspector A. Fidler. The report stated that everything was in good shape excepting that the audit for the last quarter had not been completed. This is being done.

As Mr. Austin, the solicitor, had resigned a motion appointing Mr. E. E. Freeman to the position was passed.

On motion the Phillips property in east Didsbury now owned by the town was sold to Mr. W. F. Sick, the Secretary-Treasurer being instructed to take the proper steps to ratify same.

The Mayor informed the Council that Mr. Mjolsness, the electric light superintendent, was considering the withdrawal of his resignation and that a raise in his salary should be made as a further inducement as Mr. Mjolsness was too valuable a man to lose.

On motion it was decided unanimously that an increase of \$25 per month to start from October 1st should be made, and that an agreement should be made in writing with Mr. Mjolsness. It is altogether likely that he will stay with the Town as he appreciates the good relations that have always existed.

Mr. A. Patterson applied for the position of assistant at the power plant for the winter and will likely be engaged if he proves capable and passes the examination.

The Council, on motion, decided that morning lighting service should be started on November 1st, at 5.30 a.m. This is the same time as last year.

A large number of people are without ash cans on their premises, a report of the names of such people being made to the Council. It was decided that the by-law in this regard should be enforced as the season had now started where it was too dangerous to allow the promiscuous scattering of ashes, the town has suffered enough from fires. The constable was instructed to notify all persons that the law must be complied with in this respect and action will be taken against those who refuse.

After some discussion on public works the Council adjourned.

## Ratepayers Should Get Busy

The time for the annual elections for Mayor, Councillors and School Trustees is not very far off and the ratepayers should begin to figure on

who they wish to conduct their affairs for next year. There was never a time when good men were needed more than now when all towns and cities are passing through the most critical time in their existence, and the interest the ratepayers show in this matter will either be the means of keeping the town on an even keel or bringing on disaster.

The members who retire from the Council this year are Mayor Osmond, Councillors Wood, Durrer and Good.

The School Trustees who retire are Messrs. H. B. Atkins, J. V. Berscht and Parker R. Reed.

## The Tax Arrears

There seems to be no way of straightening out financial affairs of the town without having another tax sale of forfeited land for arrears of taxes.

The current year's taxes were fairly well met and several ratepayers took advantage of the discount, but this only relieved the situation for the time being. A very small percentage of arrears have been paid up since tax enforcement proceedings against this property was taken consequently some further action will have to be taken to try and collect these arrears to conduct town affairs.

The Mayor, the chairman of the finance committee, Mr. J. M. Reed, and the Secretary-Treasurer have been trying to figure out ways and means of avoiding this sale but have finally come to the conclusion that longer time cannot be given to these ratepayers to settle up, and have had to decide to carry out the instructions of the Council passed some time ago to put on another tax sale, and title to this property will be applied for next week unless settlement is made beforehand which will save delinquents more extra costs.

There is quite a lot of this property along the main street, and while nothing definite is known there seems to be some chance of selling some of it as the prices will be attractive because there will only be the arrears and current year's taxes to pay for them.

## Wedding Bells

Congratulations are due to one of Didsbury's progressive young business men in the person of Mr. Jack Adams, of the firm of Adams & Huntinger, who returned on Monday night from a holiday and who while away formed a partnership from which his many friends will wish him every happiness and success.

He was married in Helena, Mont., on Wednesday, October 11th, to Miss Thomerson of New York, and returned, as stated, on Monday night with his bride to Didsbury where the happy couple will make their home for the future.

A surprise was given them at the C. P. R. depot where a few of Jack's friends had prepared a luncheon for the couple, and of course as they had been too busy on their way home to think about eating they spent an enjoyable time which was further intensified by a demonstration, in fact an old time chivarie. Of course Jack had to come through, which he did in a handsome manner, and also had to make a speech which to use another slang term got

## New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged....\$	15.00
Mrs. Annie Shantz.....	3.00
	18.00

## Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....\$	5.00
W. F. Sick.....	6.00
	11.00

## Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....\$	5.00
W. F. Sick.....	2.00
	7.00

## FARMERS—GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Consign your grain to us, or we will buy it on track.

Consign to any terminal elevator.

MAKE BILL OF LADING READ—Notify.

## WESTERN GRAIN CO.,

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Liberal advances made against Bill of Lading.

RYE A SPECIALTY. Write for shipping instructions—Licensed—bonded. Correspondence solicited.

## BUSINESS LOCALS

### 5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

**THE OLD RELIABLE** Dr. Meeklenburg, graduate optician, 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be at Didsbury, Thursday, October 19th; Olds, Wednesday, October 18th and Carstairs, Friday, October 20th.

**FOR SALE**—A number of good second hand automobiles for sale. Apply W. Leslie, Overland Garage, Didsbury.

## UNION BANK

OF CANADA

## Co-operative Saving

is facilitated and encouraged by the opening of a Joint Savings Account in the names of Husband and Wife, Father and Son, Brother and Sister, or any two or more members of the family. Either can deposit or withdraw money at will, and the interest accrues to the credit of both. Ask the Manager for full particulars.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

## W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND  
EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone Central

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

his goat. However he came through the ordeal safely.

The Pioneer wishes the happy couple every good thing and hopes that showers of blessings will be their lot.

## Born

**NELSON**—On Monday, October 16th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Nelson, a daughter.

**EVANS**—On Monday, October 16th, 1916, to Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Evans, a son.

**STRINGER**—On Sunday, October 15th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Stringer, a son.





**MAGIC BAKING POWDER**  
CONTAINS NO ALUM.  
The only well known medium priced baking powder made in Canada that does not contain alum and which has all its ingredients plainly stated on the label.  
E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED  
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

## Protecting Birds

International Agreement That Will Ensure Protection of Bird Life

Uncle Sam has just signed a new treaty with Great Britain, a treaty which is of especial interest to this province.

It is a brand new treaty, novel, and unique, inasmuch as it is free from political chicanery or diplomatic maneuvering.

It is a treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the protection and conservation of migratory birds.

Such an agreement will be welcomed by bird lovers everywhere.

The idea is said to have originated with John M. Wallace, state game and fish commissioner of Alabama, who for years has urged upon the powers at Washington the need for such a treaty.

Nomadic wild life does not recognize either state or national boundaries.

In their annual migration thousands of birds and waterfowl have paid the penalty, due to lack of uniformity of laws for their protection.

Wild geese, wild duck, snipe, woodcock, plover and other birds have been slain by the wholesale during their brief sojourn within any particular territory in which they rested.

A generation ago wild pigeons darkened the sky at their migratory period. But they are seen no more.

This treaty is designed to give mutual protection to those winged creatures. It has been ratified by the law-making bodies of all Canadian provinces and the British Ambassador has been instructed by London to sign the treaty.

The United States Senate must now ratify it, and we feel sure that it will not delay its approval of this beneficial measure.—Quebec Chronicle.

**Pain Flees Before It.**—There is more virtue in a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil as a subduer of pain than in gallons of other medicine. The public know this and there are few households throughout the country where it cannot be found. Thirty years of use has familiarized the people with it, and made it a household medicine throughout the western world.

## Germans' Suits By Permission Only

Under the clothing ration system which has come into force in Germany, permit-cards are required by men for morning suits costing up to \$18, lounge suits up to 15, and shirts up to \$1.50, whether ready-made or made to measure. For women, cards are needed for a frock or tailored suit costing up to \$20, a wrap up to \$15, a nightgown up to \$2, or a blouse up to \$1.35.

## THE NEWEST REMEDY

FOR  
Backache, Rheumatism and Dropsy.

Kidney, Bladder and Uric Acid troubles bring misery to many. When the kidneys are weak or diseased, these natural filters do not cleanse the blood sufficiently, and the poisons are carried to all parts of the body. There follow depression, aches and pains, heaviness, drowsiness, irritability, headaches, chilliness and rheumatism. In some people there are sharp pains in the back and joints, distressing bladder disorders, and sometimes obstinate dropsy. The uric acid sometimes forms into gravel or kidney stones. When the uric acid affects the muscles and joints, it causes lumbago, rheumatism, gout or sciatica. This is the time to try "Anuric." Send 10c. for trial package.

During digestion uric acid is absorbed into the system from meat eaten, and even from some vegetables. The poor kidneys get tired and backache begins. This is a good time to take "Anuric," the new discovery of Dr. Pierce for Kidney trouble and Backache. Neglected kidney trouble is responsible for many deaths, and Insurance Company examining doctors always test the water of an applicant before a policy will be issued. Have you ever set aside a bottle of water for twenty-four hours? A heavy sediment or settling sometimes indicates kidney trouble. The true nature and character of diseases, especially those of the kidneys and urinary organs, can often be determined by a careful chemical analysis and microscopic examination—this is done by expert chemists of the Medical Staff of the Invalids' Hotel. If you wish to know your condition send a sample of your water to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and describe your symptoms. It will be examined without any expense to you, and Doctor Pierce or his Staff of Assisting Physicians will inform you truthfully.

## KNOW YOURSELF!

Read all about yourself, your system, physiology, anatomy, hygiene, simple home cures, etc., in the "Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of 1008 pages. Send to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. 50 cents in one-cent stamps for a cloth-bound copy. Customs prepaid.

W. N. U. 1125

## Where German

## Organization Fails

Methods of Conserving Food Are Strongly Denounced

Most destructive criticism of the much vaunted German organization of the food supply by Herr von Oldenburg Janssen, the well-known agrarian, is quoted by Maximilian Harden in his paper Die Zukunft. He says:

"Our German people are suffering under this blessed organization much more than they need have suffered if the organization had been considerably reduced and free scope given to individual economic activities. As soon as anything shows signs of life a company, armed with the powers of a monopoly, at once throws itself upon it, rents a large flat, buys a number of club chairs, lets itself be photographed, draws a salary of \$10,000, and then the article in question disappears from the market and can only be obtained at prices compared to which those of the private usurer are moderation itself."

"Many thousands of tons of cereals have gone bad through storage, millions of hundredweights of potatoes have rotted through frost and damp. Vast quantities of meat also went bad, sugar has disappeared, vegetables have been brought over from Holland, while home-grown food was perishing and fats and meats were deliberately destroyed and can never come back if pigs continue to be dealt with as they are now."

Miller's Worm Powders work so effectively that no traces of worms can be found. The pests are macerated in the stomach and pass away in the stools without being perceptible. They make an entire and clean sweep of the intestines, and nothing in the shape of a worm can find lodgment there when these powders are in operation. Nothing could be more thorough or desirable than their action.

## Wearing Down the Enemy

By the Military Correspondent of the London Times

We have perfect confidence here that the Russian northern and western armies will continue their pressure so long as the present campaigning season lasts. We in the west shall do the same, if for no better reason than because we are all under a mutual and explicit obligation to continue, and because, though we have some disappointments, the grinding effect of the general offensive, which has caused our enemies casualties amounting to 800,000 men since June 4, will have a crippling effect upon the man-power of the enemy and will end by abating his pride.

We must look neither to the right nor to the left, but only straight in front of us to the end, and we must steel our hearts against all impressions, emotions and suggestions which incline us to weakness in one or another form. This wearing down of the enemy's man-power has gone very far, but it must go farther yet to affect his resolution and exhaust him. Our duty is, during the two or three months of good campaigning season which remains to us this year, to fight on and fight ceaselessly, on all fronts and all together, until the spirit of Prussia and her dupes is humbled to the dust. The cessation of any one of our attacks, so long as the weather and munitions hold, is a crime against the common cause, and if we ease down a little in the coming winter it must only be with the firm intention of renewing the campaign in 1917 with increased armaments and with still more relentless vigor.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

## "Out of Bounds"

A correspondent assures me that as he entered a Folkestone restaurant with his nephew, a soldier in the Royal Canadian Regiment, just recovering from a bad wound received at Ypres, a boy in buttons stepped up to the latter and said, abruptly: "Sorry, but this is out of bounds." The place was not an officers' mess, for it was open to civilians. It was not "out of bounds" to officers, for many of them—English and Canadian—were going in and out. It is only the private soldier apparently who is thus insolently ordered off the premises. My informant has written to Sir Sam Hughes about it, and I hope prompt action will be taken. It is simply silly snobbery at this time of day to treat the private uniform as if it implied a social stigma. In the case of a man like this young Canadian, it is a monstrous outrage which can scarcely be too severely punished.—London Daily News.

## "Dope" Habit

## Increases in Canada

Society Will Be Benefited By Anything That Can Be Done to Remove the Evil

An alarming increase in the "dope" habit in Canada is indicated from the annual report on Canadian prison management just issued.

"During the past fifteen years," says the report, "there has been a rapidly increasing ratio of criminals who assert that the crimes were committed under the influence of the drug habit. At one of our institutions, a very large proportion of those admitted are confessedly 'dope victims.' A dangerous characteristic of the habit is that the man appears to be unconscious of the crime and during his sentence will persistently assert his absolute ignorance of the act, and, therefore of his innocence. To convince a man that he is serving a just penalty of his act while he really believes himself innocent presents great difficulties."

"Attention is called to this cause of crime," concludes the report, "because it is only within recent years that it has assumed serious proportions in our prisons and among the classes of the community from where prisons are filled. Society will be greatly benefited by anything that can be done to remove the evil before it shall become a national menace."

## THE ROAD TO HEALTH

Lies Through Rich Blood and Strong Nerves

Debility is a word that fairly expresses many ailments under one name. Poor blood, weak nerves, impaired digestion, loss of flesh, no energy, no ambition, listless and indifferent. This condition is perhaps the penalty of overwork or the result of neglected health. You must regain your health or succumb entirely. There is just one absolutely sure way to new health—take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills will bring you new life, fill every vein with new, rich blood, restore elasticity to your step, the glow of health to your cheeks. They will supply you with new energy and supply the vital forces of mind and body.

There is not a corner in Canada where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not brought health and hope and happiness to some weak debilitated person. If you have not used this medicine yourself ask your neighbors and they will tell you of some sufferer who has been restored to health and strength through using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. One who has always a good word to say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. Luther Smith, of West Hill, Ont., who writes: "I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to tell you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. I had an operation for tumors. The operation in itself was quite successful, but I was so badly run down and anemic that I did not gain strength, and the incision did not heal, and kept discharging for nearly a year, until I weighed only eighty-six pounds and could scarcely walk across the floor. I had got so sick of doctors' medicine that I would vomit when I tried to take it. A good friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so I bought a box. Before they were gone I thought I could feel a difference, and I got a further supply. By the time I had taken five boxes the wound ceased discharging and commenced to heal. I took in all thirteen boxes and am today enjoying the best health of my life and weigh 140 pounds. I sincerely hope anyone suffering as I did will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and I feel sure they will not be disappointed."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Australia avails orphan asylums by sending parentless children to private families, which are paid for their care until they reach the age of 14 years.

Peevish, pale, restless, and sickly children owe their condition to worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will relieve them and restore health.

"You're a swindler!" exclaimed a garrulous lady to a dealer in birds. "You're worse than a highway robber! You ought to be ashamed of yourself to cheat a poor innocent woman the way you did! That parrot I bought of you last week is a fraud. You said it was a fluent talker, and you charged me a big price for him, too, and that bird hasn't said a single word since I got him. Not one word!"

"Perhaps," suggested the dealer mildly, "you haven't given him a chance."

## Scheme for Rehabilitation of Belgium

Dr. J. W. Robertson, of Ottawa, has crossed to France as Canadian delegate to the agricultural relief of the Allies fund. He will visit the ravaged areas.

The Duke of Portland has a scheme for the whole Empire making a joint effort to lend assistance for the rehabilitation of these lands in Belgium, France and Serbia at the conclusion of hostilities by the provision of seed, implements and money.

Simply Wonderful For Chest Colds  
Makes 'Em Well Over NightNothing Half So Quick to  
Relieve and Cure as Good  
Old "Nerviline."

Don't lie awake tonight coughing your throat sore—don't let your chest cold develop further—that's the way to coax on pneumonia.

Be sensible, and, as thousands before you have done, use Nerviline. It sure is a bully fine thing to knock out a cold or bad cough.

After once using Nerviline you'll swear by it for all time to come.

You'll say it's more like a miracle than anything else to feel its warm soothing action upon your tight chest.

You'll be amazed at the quick way it cured your cough and broke up your bad cold.

It's safe for even a child to rub on Nerviline. Although five times more powerful than most other liniments, yet Nerviline has never yet burned or blistered the tender skin of even a child.

It's worth while to remember that wherever there is an ache or pain Nerviline will cure it.

Try it on your sore muscles, on a stiff joint, on the worst possible case of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, or lumbago. These are ailments Nerviline is guaranteed to cure mighty quick.

The mother of a large family can save heaps of work and worry, can cure little ills before they grow big, can keep the whole family well by always having Nerviline handy on the shelf. The large 50c bottle is the most economical. Trial size 25c, all dealers or the Catarthzone Co., Kingston, Canada.



## The Franchise for Women

War Is Sweeping Away an Anti-Suffrage Argument

The foremost, though by no means the strongest, argument against woman suffrage has always been the supposititious connection between ballots and bullets. Since women could not bear arms it was argued that they ought not to vote. The fact that all voters do not fight and that fighting men have rarely been voters seemed to have no effect upon the minds of those who raised the objection. It is heard even in America, where almost the only class of men excluded from the polls is the regular army.

But the new mode of warfare has swept away whatever appearance of validity there was in this old anti-suffrage argument. Lloyd George in his speeches has always insisted that the men making munitions were just as truly fighting the Germans as the men in the trenches. But "the men making munitions" now are largely women. There are over 600,000 women engaged in the British munition factories, practically enlisted in the service under the war department. It seems like a return to the days of our heroic grandmothers who cast bullets and loaded the muskets that the men fired through the chimneys of the log house at the Indians. —From the N. Y. Independent.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

## Record Price for Wheat Crop

A record price for a wheat crop has just been paid to George Frank, ex-reeve of St. Clement's and a well-known farmer. Mr. Frank received \$1.64 per bushel for his entire crop, grown on the Wm. Frank farm at East Selkirk. Mr. Frank had almost exactly 100 acres of wheat on his farm, which ran 25 bushels to the acre and graded No. 1 Northern. He was paid a bonus over Winnipeg spot prices by the milling company for his crop.

St. Joseph, Lewis, July 14, 1903.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.  
Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.  
JOS. DUBES,  
Commercial Traveller.

Ontario's rural population decreased during the ten years preceding census year (1911) 52,000, while its urban population increased 392,000. The only Eastern province that increased in rural population was Quebec.

## Fears for Safety of Russian Explorers

The Russian consul at Montreal has communicated to the department of naval service the news that two Russian explorers, who set out at the head of two separate Arctic expeditions toward the Behring Straits in 1912 are missing. The men are V. A. Housanoff, a geologist, who sailed in the motor vessel Hercules for a scientific study of the polar seas, and Lieut. G. L. Brouiloff, I.R.M., who sailed on the auxiliary schooner Anna to investigate conditions of navigation from the Sea of Kars to the Behring Straits. Fears are entertained in the absence of news that both have perished. Word was received in August, 1914, that the Anna had been abandoned on Franz Josef Land.

Your Liver  
is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have no Appetite.

## CARTER'S LITTLE

## LIVER PILLS

will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty.

Cure

Constipation,

Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. D. Wood

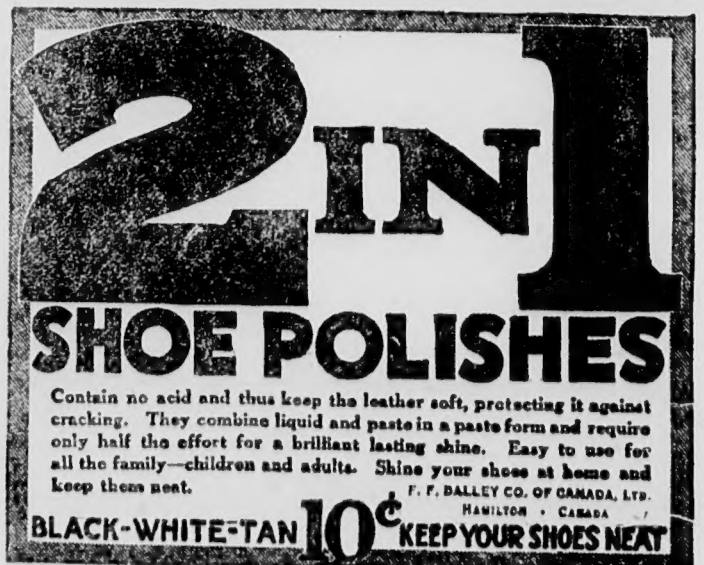
The Lights  
Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's  
Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."



**2-IN-1 SHOE POLISHES**  
Contain no acid and thus keep the leather soft, protecting it against cracking. They combine liquid and paste in a paste form and require only half the effort for a brilliant lasting shine. Easy to use for all the family—children and adults. Shine your shoes at home and keep them neat.  
F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA, LTD.  
HAMILTON • CANADA  
**BLACK-WHITE-TAN 10¢ KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT**



# GERMAN ATROCITIES IN FRANCE RIVAL THEIR CRIMES IN BELGIUM

THOUSANDS OF INNOCENTS ARE TAKEN AS SLAVES

Children Brutally Torn From Their Parents and Conveyed in Trucks to Germany, Where It Is Presumed They Will Be Forced to Work For Their Captors

The tearing of thousands of innocent boys and girls from their homes in Northern France, during the worst atrocities committed by the German troops in Belgium. The outrage was not committed yesterday; it occurred about Easter, but news from the occupied regions of France comes with more difficulty than anywhere else under German rule, and the French Government have been at great pains to be sure of their facts before appealing on them to the world. About 25,000 French women and girls and boys were forcibly seized from Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, three adjoining towns, torn from their families, placed in trains, and taken to no one knows where.

Houses were entered in the night, and the selected victims were seized and hurried off. Many of the victims were young girls. For what purpose they were seized is not explained, but they were brutally torn from their mothers, who have already in many cases been bereft for ever of husbands and sons.

As news of the slavery policy of Germany at Lille and elsewhere is becoming more fully known in Paris, and as proofs have now become available, the indignation of the public has been aroused to a high pitch.

People are realizing that Germany has deliberately signed her own decree of outlawry from among civilized nations. In Paris nowdays one hears very little of the folly involved in attempts to whitewash the German people at the expense of the German Emperor.

Accounts of the horrors perpetrated at Lille and elsewhere show that German soldiers have gladly associated themselves as partners in the crimes, and the French public agree thoroughly with the eloquent protest that has been made by M. Briand's orders.

M. Briand has shown the gross illegality of the German action, and has appealed to neutral feelings of justice and humanity.

He is able to claim that the French Government are in possession of satisfactory proofs of the accuracy of the allegations made against the Germans, and he invites neutrals to an independent verification of the outrages committed.

One of the towns which is suffering most from this new form of German atrocity is Lille — sometimes known as the Manchester of France, but a more beautiful Manchester.

The Bishop of Lille has addressed an eloquent protest in the name of religion to the German general in command of the town, but protests of any kind are a waste of words when addressed to the German military authorities.

Their apparent motive for the present proceedings is a desire to compel the French civilian population to engage in industrial work for the benefit of the German army or — which is the same thing — of the German nation.

This purpose is absolutely contrary to international law. No invading army has a right to compel the inhabitants of the invaded territory to assist its operations, either directly or indirectly.

On the day after the atrocious events which she describes a Frenchwoman, in a letter from Lille, says:

## A Brief Interview

An American newspaper correspondent had an interview with General Kitchener before the battle of Omdurman. "I had a cable message from my paper," he said, relating the experience, "the night before the battle instructing me to get an interview with Kitchener, ask him for his plan of attack on the Mahdi's forces, and rush it through. It was some distance from our position in the rear to headquarters, and the only animal I could get to ride across the stretch of sand was a donkey so small that I had almost to carry it part of the journey. Riding between high sand-banks, the animal suddenly doubled up and went down on his knees, throwing me over his head. Before I could get up I heard a voice exclaim, 'What the devil's this?' Sure enough it was Kitchener himself, and I got my interview with him on the spot. He said: 'Get out of the road!'"

## A Disadvantage

The Germans will be immensely hated after this war. They will be the pariahs of the future.

Already we see signs of German hatred everywhere. At a reception the other night in a neutral city the guest of honor said to a man who had just been presented to her:

"You are a foreigner, are you not? Where do you come from?"

"From Berlin, ma'am," he answered.

The lady stared at him through her lorgnette.

"Dear me," she said. "Couldn't you go back and come from somewhere else?"—London Opinion.

## For Tubercular Soldiers

Rocky Mountain Sanatorium Has Been Taken Over By Military Hospitals Commission

The Rocky Mountain Sanatorium, near Frank, at the mouth of the Crow's Nest Pass, has just been taken over by the Military Hospitals Commission for the treatment of tubercular soldiers belonging to the prairie provinces.

The commission has been sending Manitoba and Tranquille, eight miles each to sanatoria at Ninette, west of Kamloops, in the dry belt of British Columbia. But the accommodation has already been outgrown by the number of western soldiers requiring treatment. When the Frank sanatorium is opened, within the next few weeks, none of the tubercular soldiers who came from west of the lakes will have to be kept in eastern Canada for treatment.

The new sanatorium, which has been secured from the Franco-Canadian Collieries Company at a nominal rent, contains sixty rooms, completely furnished, and has two large verandas running around it, one over the other. It is heated throughout and therefore equally available for winter and summer occupancy.

Its situation is magnificent. It stands about west of the town of Frank, under the shelter of a mountain. Facing the south, it enjoys the maximum of sunlight as well as the balmy chinook wind coming over from the Pacific. Its altitude is 4,000 feet above sea level.

A famous sulphur spring gushes out from the foot of Turtle Mountain, opposite, and its waters are piped to the sanatorium, so that sulphur baths are always obtainable. The old Man river runs just behind the building, and is rich in mountain trout.

Captain A. E. Porter, C. E. F., has been appointed medical officer in charge.

## Stern Struggle on Conscription in Australia

Premier Declares That if Voluntary System Fails There Must Be Compulsion

News reaches London of a stern conscription fight progressing in Australia. New Zealand has already adopted conscription, finding "voluntary service inadequate to fill the drafts promised for the front."

Mr. Lloyd George said in the House of Commons recently:

"Splendid services have already been rendered by Australia, which encourage us to hope that every available man will be placed at the disposal of the Empire in order to obtain ultimate victory."

The Times says: "The day has been when so broad a hint from the British Minister would have been bitterly resented by any Dominion. Today it is not resented."

"Premier Hughes himself claims it as in some respects the most direct recognition yet accorded of what Australia has done."

"The Premier also declares that if the voluntary system fails there must be compulsion for Australia, but it is for Australia to judge."

## Five German Fortresses Fallen

The British Army has captured five villages in Picardy. Within the same period five German fortresses have been stormed—positions of incomparably greater strategic value than the shell-racked hamlets. Haig's heroes have taken on the Somme. No staff maps chart them; they are imbedded in Germany's innermost consciousness. These are their names:

Fort Faith-in-Invincibility.  
Fort Government-Bluff.  
Fort Belief-in-Enemy-Exhaustion.  
Fort Confidence-in-a-Prussian-Peace.  
Fort Certainty-of-Final-Victory.

These were mighty German strongholds, tenaciously held for two years. But they have fallen.—London Daily Mail.



Mae Marsh, who plays the part of Flora Cameron in "The Birth of a Nation," a great motion picture which will be shown at some of the leading western cities. The production will be given at Brandon for one week, commencing Monday, October 2; Regina for one week, commencing Monday, October 9, and Saskatoon for three days, commencing Thursday, October 19th. Other cities will be visited westward to Vancouver.

# SYSTEM OF TRANSPORTATION AND MARKETING OF WESTERN WHEAT

FROM THE HARVEST FIELDS TO WORLD'S MARKET

Wheat is the Creative Force of the Communities that Prosper Between the Rockies and the Great Lakes, Nurturing Towns and Cities of the Western Provinces

(By R. Macgill, M.A., Ph.D., Chief Commissioner of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada in By-Water Magazine.)

Wheat is king where only a short time since the buffalo and the wolf roamed at will. When wheat entered the prairie provinces, with it came civilization. Wheat placed in these provinces a population that is sturdy and virile, that is already large and that is rapidly growing.

Wheat has built thousands of miles of railway lines through the western wilderness. It has dotted the country with three thousand elevators. It is collected by these elevators from hundreds of thousands of farmers, carried from there by branch lines to the transcontinental roads, and emptied into the vast storage plants at the head of the lakes.

On its way from the farm to the terminal, wheat is the object of a great system of federal administration, which carries out strict laws of transportation, inspection and storage.

Wheat gives traffic to the railways, raw material to the mills, and business to the banks. It creates grain exchanges, nurtures towns and cities, and is the creative force of the communities that prosper between the Great Lakes and the Rockies. And going on from the terminals, it keeps great fleets moving on the inland waterways as it enters the field of international commerce. It means food to the people of the United Kingdom, and it means returns to Canada in the form of imports from Britain.

The story of what happens to this wheat from the time it is harvested on the prairies until it finds its way into the holds of the steamships that carry it to the head of ocean navigation is a most interesting one.

The western farmer does not sack his grain. He hauls it loose in the wagon to the nearest shipping point, and there he uses either the loading platform or the country elevator.

If he chooses to use the platform he orders a car from the railway company, has the car placed at the platform, loads the grain into the car from the wagon, and orders and bills the car forward in his own name and to the order of some commission firm.

Many farmers prefer the platform to the elevator in order to save elevator charges and allowances, and also in order to avoid the possibility of their grain being interfered with prior to official inspection. As there are about sixteen hundred platforms in the prairie provinces, a large volume of grain, about one-third of the whole, is annually shipped this way.

The farmer can either sell his grain for cash to the elevator or store and ship his grain through it for a maximum charge of 1 3/4c per bushel. If he puts the grain through the elevator, he receives for it a warehouse receipt, upon which he can borrow money pending the sale of the grain.

There are 2,995 licensed country elevators in the three provinces, with a total capacity of 94,322,000 bushels. If he uses the elevator he avoids the labor of loading it into the car, gets the grade (as agreed upon with the warehouseman) and weight of the grain, finances upon the receipt, and is able without further trouble to devote himself to the ploughing of his land.

When the car is loaded, whether at platform or elevator, the doors are sealed to prevent theft on the way, the bill of lading and waybill are made out, and the grain starts on its long journey to, say, Liverpool.

All grain going east from the prairie provinces is inspected at Winnipeg. When the grain train, forty-five or fifty cars, reaches Winnipeg, a gang of men from the inspection department meets it. The gang consists of about fourteen men, each having his own part to play. Dispatch and accuracy are indispensable, and experience has resulted in a sound organization which secures both. The car opener opens the car and places an empty sample bag in it. The sampler enters the car on top of the grain, drives his brass probe into the grain at five or seven points, and empties the grain each time on to a cloth laid for the purpose. The foreman counts the ladder, watches the probing, mixes the sample into an average, puts it into the bag, writes the sample ticket, inserts this in the bag, and on descending, hangs the

bag on the car door. The car scaler follows, reads the car, collects the sample bags and takes them to the government office in the railway yard. The numbers of the tickets are there checked with the sheets made out from the waybills, by the government clerk, and the samples and sheets are then sent to the inspection office.

Grain is graded according to its quality (soundness, color, weight, etc.), condition (moisture and heat), and admixture (weeds, dirt, etc.). There are mechanical aids to inspection—the moisture test, the sieve and the scale—and every precaution is taken to secure fair and just grading. When the inspection is finished the samples and tickets are stored to be retained as long as they may be needed. The inspector does not know who owns the grain. He grades from the sample only, and when he has finished, his notations are handed to the clerical department, in which full records are made and the certificates issued.

The grain thus leaves Winnipeg, classified and graded by officials of the Canadian government. By the inspection being done at Winnipeg, while the storage point is 450 miles away at the head of the lakes, time is given for sampling, inspection, issuing of certificates, appeals from the inspector's verdict, and for the sale of the grain, before it reaches the terminal elevators.

Upon the arrival of the grain at Fort William, another set of government officials take hold of it. All signs of leaking or damage are recorded. The depth of grain in the car is measured. The unloading, the weighing, the cleaning, the binning and the shipping are all supervised. Government certificates of weight and grade of both the grain coming in and the grain going out of the terminals are issued. Warehouse receipts are registered, and upon these the movement of the grain is financed.

There are 13 terminal elevators in Fort William and Port Arthur, with a total capacity of 41,350,000 bushels. Not less than \$20,000,000 of capital was required to build and equip these plants. They are modern in every respect. It is not too much to say that every device that makes for the proper treatment of grain and for efficiency, dispatch and accuracy in handling is provided in these elevators.

A farmer's wagon can haul about 60 or 70 bushels of wheat; a railway car about 1,200 bushels; a whole grain train from 50,000 to 60,000 bushels; while a large lake boat can take over 300,000 bushels. One of these large boats can be loaded by a modern terminal elevator at the rate of from 70,000 to 100,000 bushels per hour.

These lake boats are much more indispensable to the western grain industry than most people dream of. Western Canada lies far from the seaboard, and in this is its greatest handicap as a grain-growing country. Among the great grain-growing countries of the world, Canada has a unique and unfavorable position in this regard—a position which is met largely by the fact that the lake system of carrying grain is also unrivalled for its efficiency and its cheapness.

The larger lake boats are unloaded at elevators at the foot of the Great Lakes, while those built with not more than 14 feet draught are able to pass through the canals and take the wheat to the elevators at Montreal without transshipment. These great terminal elevators are really pieces of transportation machinery. Their function is not to store so much as to unload from vessel, and load again into car, river barge or ocean liner. To describe the work of the elevators would take an article all by itself. The machinery is a marvel of science and mechanism. It handles the vast flood of wheat just as though it were really fluid, sucking it in through pipes like water and discharging it in torrents into the holds of vessels which carry it across the ocean to the ever-hungry millions of Europe.

The part that inland navigation is able to play in the movement of wheat is one of the most important assets that our great country possesses, in allowing the products of the farmers of our rich and far-reaching plains to compete in the markets of the world.

## Better Face Surgery

Surgery is making great advances as a result of the war. W. H. Doherty, president of the British Dental Association, told his fellow members at the annual meeting that one of the lessons the war will teach will be the correct method of treating injuries of the jaw and face. Photographs exhibited showed remarkably successful results in healing gunshot fractures of the jaw with a minimum of disfigurement.

## Our Dogs Made Good

Last winter the French authorities imported from Alaska and Canada several hundred trained dogs for drawing sleds in the Vosges Mountains. They proved so useful that they have been employed during the summer in similar work, though they now draw the sleds on small railways. Eleven dogs with a couple of men can haul a load of a ton up some of the most precipitous slopes in the mountains, according to the "Railway Age Gazette."



## The Wireless Telegraph

No Distance But What Can Be Reached By the Wireless Telegraph

Records show that there are 7,000 patents on file in the patent office covering wireless telegraphy and telephony.

Wireless transmission of signals to and from distant points was in use long before the electric telegraph was given to the world by Professor Morse. The semaphore was invented by a Frenchman named Chappe toward the close of the 18th century and was used to advantage in conveyances for hundreds of miles by means of relay stations, and expert operators could transmit three or four words a minute by this method. It was not, however, until the year 1895 that Marconi found he could telegraph without wires by Hertzian waves a distance of one mile. After that revelation, further experiments developed that the height of the antenna, or aerial wires, and the amount of electrical energy used, largely determined the distance that signals could be transmitted.

The Lockawanna Railroad Company first made experiments with the wireless telegraph and telephone in 1909, but the apparatus at that time was not sufficiently developed to be of practical use. During the early part of 1913 towers were erected and wireless stations installed at Scranton and Binghamton, and it was found that the service between these points was equally as satisfactory as the Morse telegraph and could be relied upon when the telegraph and telephone service was impaired.

We can communicate from a moving train to a fixed station a distance of 130 miles; owing to the low antenna on the passenger cars we have not as yet been able to transmit a greater distance from the train, but are able to receive messages on the train from a fixed station a distance of 200 miles. On the train the aerial or antenna is formed of phosphor bronze wire arranged in four rectangles, one on the roof of each of the four forward cars lengthwise, with an additional wire lengthwise, and all parallel with the top of the car, each rectangle being carried on porcelain insulators at the corners and centre of each car, with wire links connecting between the cars. The wires clear the top of the car about 18 inches, being low on account of bridges and overhead interferences; therefore the radiating power is limited. The lead is taken from the middle of the train antenna through the side of the car near the roof into a compartment two by four feet, which contains the wireless telegraph apparatus and the operator.

The wireless telegraph can be depended on between fixed stations and between moving trains and fixed stations. There are many uses for the operator-wireless telegraph in railroad train operation. It enables the dispatcher to communicate direct with the train, and train orders can be transmitted as accurately and reliably as by telegraph or telephone. The wireless, together with a selective device, can also be used for setting signals at distant points.

During the year 1914 we had two storms, one in March that completely wrecked pole lines in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the only communication for a period of ten days was the wireless. Again, early in December, this same zone was visited by a severe ice storm, and there was absolutely no wire communication in this territory for a period of three days. Again the wireless service had to be depended on. Loss of means of communication between stations caused by prostration of poles and wires is now a thing of the past.

The wireless telegraph will do everything that the electric telegraph does today, and even greater results are obtained. There is no distance but that can be reached by the wireless telegraph if you build a tower high enough and install sufficient electrical energy to propagate the ether waves; wireless signals have been heard a distance of eight thousand miles, and as the electrical waves spread in all directions equally, a station located on Pike's Peak would girdle the earth.

### Advice to Clergymen

Why don't clergymen who are unequal to composing good sermons for themselves (and in the nature of things there must be a good many of them) occasionally read one of the beautiful homilies provided for them by the church? Or why don't they frankly read someone else's sermon, giving credit to the author, instead of cribbing passages and spoiling them in the conveyance? One wonders whether the hack sermon-writer exists nowadays—the man who, in the eighteenth century and later "loaned" original sermons in manuscript for a trifling fee. It is on record that Coleridge, when he was particularly hard up, raised the wind in this way. How much would a sermon in Coleridge's handwriting fetch at Sotheby's today?—London Chronicle.

A few days ago a young man took his best girl a bouquet of flowers. The young woman was so pleased she threw her arms about his neck and kissed him. He arose and started to go. "I'm sorry I offended you," she said. "Oh, I am not offended," he replied. "I was just going back after more flowers."

## Hotel Accommodation

Experience Proves That the Hotel Will Pay Without the Bar

One of the benefits we may expect from prohibition of the liquor traffic will be improved hotel accommodation, and it cannot come any too soon. Commercial travellers tell strange tales of many hotels in licensed towns, but they are high in their praises of most of the hotels in local option towns. One who has travelled over the same district for 23 years tells me of the great improvement he observed in hotels wherever local option came, and the most thorough investigation confirms these statements. He says that charges are a little higher in barless hotels, but it is worth the money.

When a hotel-keeper says that he will have to close when prohibition comes in, it is an admission that he is not a hotel-keeper at all, but a saloon-keeper. There are too many such doing nothing but harm. It was shown in the legislature that out of 110 hotels in Toronto there were only 30 that entertained travellers, and in other cities the proportion is worse. It is entirely unfair to boarding houses and temperance houses that do not sell liquor.

The question is sometimes asked: "Can the hotel business be made to pay without the bar?" The answer is that it has already been done. Prince Edward Island has been under prohibition for over ten years, and the hotels are reported to be satisfactory and prosperous. In Montreal, Toronto and other places good temperance hotels have been conducted for many years. I know because I have stopped at them. The last time I was in Owen Sound I stopped at a hotel that might satisfy the most fastidious, and I am told that the Owen Sound hotels are paying good dividends. But before local option came to Owen Sound, a woman had demonstrated that a barless hotel could be made to pay well in competition with the hotel that sells poisonous liquors. In two-thirds of the municipalities of Ontario the hotels do not sell liquor, and they seem to be doing very well. On the other side of the line there are 18 states and hundreds of other municipalities that have barless hotels, and they seem to be doing well. Maine has had barless hotels for over sixty years and Kansas for over thirty years. Then why ask, can hotels be made to pay without a bar?

Doubtless charges have been increased in a good many small towns, but what kind of a man is he who wants the drinking man to pay part of his hotel bill? Who wants his hotel bill lessened at the expense of suffering, poverty and crime?

The fact is that hotel-keeping is one of the best paying businesses when properly conducted. This is proved by such instances as I have mentioned where barless hotels have been successfully conducted in competition with the licensed hotel. The only exception is small villages, but the Government are wisely making provision for these cases.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

## Two Kinds of Water From One Well

Ordinary Water and Brine Are Pumped From One Well in Florida

The geologists of the United States Geological Survey have lately discovered a well at Welaka, on the St. John's River, Florida, that contains two kinds of water. It is 309 feet deep. It was first drilled to a depth of 160 feet, from which depth ordinary sulphur water was obtained. The drill was then carried to a depth of 309 feet, where it opened a vein of water that has a strongly disagreeable, salty taste. In order to use both kinds of water, an inner tubing was run nearly to the bottom of the well. Both that and the outer casing have been connected with pumps, so that ordinary water and mineral water can be pumped at the same time. A favorite joke played on visitors is to give them first a drink of the weaker water, and then, if they ask for more, a glass of the brine. In an investigation of the underground waters of the country, the staff of the Geological Survey have found not more than half a dozen wells of that kind, but there is no reason why they should not be common in regions where the waters in the upper strata differ from those that lie deeper.

### Enough Said

A railroad lawyer who has had much to do with human nature says: "Never cross-examine an Irishman from the old sod." And he gave an illustration from his own experience: "A section hand had been killed by an express train and his widow was suing for damages. The main witness swore positively that the locomotive whistle had not sounded until after the whole train had passed over his departed friend."

"See here, McGinnis," said I, "you admit that the whistle blew?" "Yis, sor, it blew, sor."

"Now if that whistle sounded in time to give Michael warning, the fact would be in favor of the company, wouldn't it?"

"Yis, sor, and Mike would be testifying here this day." The jury giggled.

"Isn't pocket-picking a difficult and dangerous art?"

"Yes, till you get your hand in."

## To The Ordinary Man

By a Wounded Irish Officer, in the "Observer," London

(The following article was written by a wounded Irish officer, just arrived in this country, in reply to a request for "real pictures of the fighting.")

"Let me tell you, sir, as one not wholly devoid of practical literary experience, that what you are looking for is simply not to be had. The business of this Push—or any other phase of the war, for that matter—is too big for letters. Bedad, it is too big for literature itself. You won't get it on paper. You can get little bits; yes, and much good they will do you. Almost any one bit written is calculated to mislead the innocent. Why? Because, taken by itself, it is essentially untrue. It's only true when seen as it is seen in reality; one chip in a mosaic. Looked at all on its lonesome, it is essentially false."

"Why, if you'll believe me, the Colonel of the battalion next ours borrowed a handkerchief to blow his blessed nose with, in the middle of one of the bloodiest little shows that ever was."

"Got a handkerchief to spare," he said, in a casual sort of way. "I used mine tying up a feller's arm back there." I gave him my handkerchief, and he blew his nose comfortably, and shoved the rag in his breeches pocket. "That's better," says he, and hurried on with the advance.

"He was with the rear company of his battalion, and the way he managed to get in and out among his men, cheering them on, was wonderful."

"He was rather badly wounded later on in hand-to-hand fighting with four Boches who had cornered two of his men in their second line. But he's all right, I think. Men were dropping all around in that advance. It was an extraordinarily bloody business, and had been for thirty hours and more before that."

"You can no more hope to get the Push described for folk who haven't been out than you can hope to get the world described, or human life explained, on a postcard. The pen may be ever so mighty, but, believe me, it has its limitations."

"What's the Push like? It's like everything that ever was, as well. It's all the struggles of life crowded into an hour; it's an assertion of the bed-rock decency and goodness of our people; and I wouldn't have missed it for all the gold in London town. I don't want to be killed; not a little bit. But, bless you, one simply can't be bothered giving it a thought. The killing of odd individuals such as me is so tiny a matter."

"My God, it's the future of humanity; countless millions; all the laughing little kiddies, and the slim, straight young girls, and the sweet women, and the men that are to come. It's all humanity we're fighting for, whether life's to be clean and decent, free and worth having—or a Boche nightmare. You can't describe it, but I wouldn't like to be out of it for long. It's hell and heaven, and the devil and the world; and, thank goodness, we're on the side of the angels—decency, not material gain—and we're going to win."

"Suppose I set out to depict something of the shapeless, grisly horror of it all. God knows there's enough of 'em. What's the best effect I'll produce, especially on anyone who's never been out there? An effect of shapeless, confused, purposeless horror. Well, is the Push no more than that? You bet it is. Why, looked at from one point of view, it is positively beautiful! From the platoon standpoint it may be a colossal lark or a tangled horror; whilst, from the High Staff standpoint, the main impression may well be one of mathematical nicety, perfectly dovetailed detail, and smooth working precision. To give you an instance:

"The other afternoon I came mightily near to puking, in a warren of Boche trenches we took outside Longueval. Nothing much. We've all seen worse things. A little heap of four dead Boches. They were decently buried an hour later. I was about the first of our people to see this particular shambles. You know how careful our chaps are, with their kindly sense of decency. Their first thought is to cover a dead Boche's face—give him some decent dignity even if they're not able at the moment to give him decent burial. English, Irish, Scots, Canadians, Australian, South African—all the British troops are like that. Well, they hadn't time to clean up here, and these particular Boches had been done up pretty nasty, as they say. Some of our heavy stuff must have landed right among 'em. They were in the mouth of a dugout."

"Right. Two minutes later I came upon as homely a little picture as you'd find in the neighborhood of any peaceful Irish or English village: three of our lads crouching over an old brazier, on which they were making afternoon tea, if you please, frying a scrap of bacon and boiling the water for tea at the same time, and stirring in their own loving Irish blarney with the cooking all the time. I took it in, and passed on pondering the queerness of the whole business. I wasn't more than sixty or seventy paces away, when three Boche shells arrived, like a postman's knock, somewhere close behind. Just three, and no more; one of the flukes of the day. "Something made me turn back and go to take another look at the tea-

party. One of its members had been instantaneously killed; his head smashed to a pulp. Another had been terribly mauled, and was already being attended to by a couple of stretcher bearers who had been resting in a dugout within sight of the party and had themselves been covered with earth and dust from the shells. I lent a hand, and they very soon had the poor chap on his way down to the dressing station. But I feel sure one won't ever see him again. You know that hopeless yellow pallor."

"I was back that way within a quarter of an hour, and there was — of —'s own section, you know, rolling a cigarette in a bit of newspaper, having just finished the bacon. His half-filled canteen of tea was alongside the brazier, which lay on its side, upset, no doubt, when the shells came; indeed, it was half-buried. But — told me the bacon had been saved, and, in some queer way, the tea. So he had had —'s whack and —'s, as well as his own; and as he rolled his cigarette in the scrap of a Sunday newspaper he was humming 'Keep the Home Fires Burning.'"

## Teutonic Opinion Weakens

German Editor Claims People Don't Know What War Is For

The London Times says that Friedrich Naumann publishes in the current number of his weekly paper, Die Hilfe, an extraordinary article on the weakening of German popular opinion about the war, and need of counteracting the present tendency. Herr Naumann writes that today "there are people enough who no longer rightly know why we are still fighting."

The necessity of what is happening is questioned, he says, and the longing that this abnormal state of things may cease "dims the eyes to the inevitable character of events. To this is then added the old and eternal mistrust of the small for the great, and it is said: 'Those people at the top need the war and that is why we have to endure it.'"

"I was visited lately by a soldier who late in the war was taken up by the Landsturm. I know him well, and I know by the nature of his calling he knows the ways of thinking of the simple people. He said to me: 'It must be explained to the people quite simply and intelligently why they are still fighting, because they do not know.'"

"I answered that two years are surely enough to make it clear to the thickest head. He, however, replied: 'Two years ago all these people knew, but as they read the newspapers irregularly, have little knowledge of geography, and have no training in historical thought, even at the beginning they grasped only a general impression rather than detailed events.'"

"Meanwhile, all that has for them returned to a state of flux and become obscure, and now they are mentally helpless in the face of the sacrifices of this long war. Hence it becomes possible for agitation of the Liebknecht type to find its way into the very army."

## Reach Summit

Mountain Climbers Top Langstaff While Snowstorm Rages

Prof. E. W. D. Holway, of the University of Minnesota, and Dr. Andrew J. Gilmour, of New York City, who last year, on August 5, the date of the arrest of Edith Cavell, made the first ascent of Mount Edith Cavell, near Jasper, Alta., have again been mountain climbing in British Columbia. They, accompanied by Howard Palmer, of New London, Conn., have returned from a three weeks' exploration trip of the vast snow fields and glaciers at the head of the Swift Current river, which are situated between Mount Whitehorn on the east and Mount Langstaff on the west.

Last year Prof. Holway and Dr. Gilmour succeeded in reaching within 100 feet of the top of Mount Langstaff, but because of the difficult route chosen and the lateness of the hour they had to abandon climbing when victory was almost in sight. Last year the attempt to climb this mountain was made from the northwest arrete at the headwaters of the Small River.

This year the party, on July 23, made the first ascent from the southeast side. The ascent took seven hours and the entire route was over snow and ice. On the day of the ascent all conditions of weather were encountered, sunshine, fog, hail, snow, rain, thunder and lightning and even a rainbow was present late in the day. When the snow-capped summit was reached a brisk snowstorm was in progress.

The electrical phenomena of having the ice axes sing was also met at times during the storm. It is an unfortunate fact that this magnificent and wonderful region for a long time to come will, because of its inaccessibility, be denied to all except the most enthusiastic mountaineers, as tents, sleeping bags, and provisions all have to be carried through the unbroken forest on the back of the traveller. Another first ascent of a snow-clad mountain, the same height as Mount Langstaff, 10,530 feet, was also made. Lesser climbs were made, but due to the incessant rain the work of the party was much curtailed. These gentlemen made the ascents without employing a Swiss guide whose services are generally considered essential on climbs of this character.

## German Airman Lauds Bravery of the British

Says They Carry Out Peace Time Manoeuvres and Are Indifferent to All Dangers

A tribute to British airmen was recently published in the Neueste Nachrichten of Kiel, the article having been written, it was stated, by a wounded aviator of the German air service, who was then convalescing from wounds received on the French front. This is what the German airman wrote:

"We had hard days at La Maisonnette. Thence we could see seventeen captive balloons simultaneously. They were close together in groups, so it made no difference when some blazed up and sank."

"We could quite well see our airmen fly over them and squirt something at one until black smoke arose and the whole balloon turned round and waggled down. But all the rest held out at their posts. They were smart fellows, and unfortunately their observation was only too good."

"The gigantic numbers of enemy airmen exceeded anything seen or experienced in this war. By 3.30 p.m. they were already flying, and they cruised with the greatest coolness in the midst of our fire. They fly so low that we can make out the smallest details with the naked eye. Their airmen carry out peace-time manoeuvres, and are indifferent in all dangers. They even shoot at us in our holes and trenches with machine guns, and when they want to find our bombproofs they come down still lower, until actually within pistol shot."

"Many of them have been shot down, and when their photographs have been developed we have been able to distinguish the entrances to our shelters. Their artillery has much to thank them for."

## The Revolt of Brussels

Germans Trying to Drive Belgians to Last Stage of Desperation

Report that the city of Brussels has refused to pay a fine of five million marks, imposed by the Germans as a penalty for the patriotic demonstrations which marked the observance of Belgium's national fete day, July 21, is likely soon to be followed by news of staggering interest in the whole world.

Brussels is under the German heel—what can she do?

To attempt to squeeze more millions out of the people of the Belgium capital, because of the inevitable show of patriotism on such an occasion, would be outrageous. But, even at that, the explanation is probably only trumped-up.

The German military authorities have heretofore given plain evidence of a desire and purpose to drive the Belgians to the last stage of desperation. The revolt of the municipality of Brussels at this latest imposition indicates that the stage has been reached.

But if the people of Brussels neither can, nor will, stand any more oppression, what next?

The Germans undoubtedly have that all arranged, and we may be sure that the programme is a sinister one. They would hardly have penalized the city without preparation against the contingency that payment would be refused—such is efficiency.

More than probably, they expected a refusal, as well as planned for it—or actually sought, by the enormity of this latest punitive act, to arouse the city to revolt.

Is the world in for a series of fresh spectacles illustrating the German capacity for contriving ingenious brutalities, for following up a cowardly attack on human rights by another one, indefinitely, for piling horror on horror?

They have ravaged the Belgian harvests for their own use. They have driven off the herds for meat and milk—and casein, for their munitions. They have deported men, women and children to slave for the German state. They have robbed Belgian industry right and left. They have taken millions of marks from the Belgians to supply their own enfeebled sinews of war.

They have done all this in defiance of the law of nations, of Hague conventions and of the opinion of the civilized world—sometimes, even in repudiation of their own pledges.

The Germans in Belgium are not done yet. They are mad in the double sense. The last chapter of the atrocities which the Belgians must suffer is yet to be written.

The world will await, with fresh apprehension of barbarous cruelties in store for that hapless people, the German plan of reprisal for the Brussels revolt.—Providence Journal.

## A Scriptural Wheeze

Young minister finds himself in charge of a congregation in which are many ogling women. In desperation he secures a transfer to another field. A few months later he meets his successor.

"How are you getting along?"

"Splendidly!"

"But the women. Aren't they a bit attentive?"

"Yes, but I find safety in numbers."

"Egad, brother, I found safety in exodus."—Chicago Tribune.

"Don't you think Miss Howler has wonderful control of her voice?" "No, I don't. She sings every time anyone asks her to."—Boston Transcript.



## Celebrates Golden Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Brower, of Harnattan, enjoyed the privilege of celebrating the 50th anniversary of their wedding day on Thanksgiving Day, an event that is denied to a great many people and one that is and should be a cause of congratulation to those who reach this stage on life's highway, especially when crowned with good deeds, an upright life and a partnership in which has been exhibited sympathy and help to one another over the rough spots in this sometimes strenuous existence. It is to be hoped that Mr. and Mrs. Brower will be long spared to one another and the community to continue their good works.

They were married at their home town, Kingston, Ont., fifty years ago and from the union five children are living, four sons and one daughter.

The celebration was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Brower and the guests began arriving early in the forenoon. Eight large tables were set for the wedding dinner which took place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and it is needless to say that full justice was done to the bountiful supply of good things provided for the repast.

After the dinner several photographs of the happy couple and those present were taken by Mr. R.

Vogel after which the aged couple, who are past seventy-five years of age and who are enjoying the best of health, were the recipients of congratulations and the surprise of the day by the presentation of an even \$100 in gold presented by different relatives and friends. Speeches were then made by Messrs. C. D. Carver, J. Fisher and W. J. Morphy which were replied to by Mr. L. B. Brower and Mr. W. W. Brower on behalf of the family.

A souvenir of the occasion was presented to each guest as they were departing and all expressed their best wishes for a continuance of good health and happiness for Mr. and Mrs. Brower, Sen.

The members of the family present were Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Brower and family, Harnattan, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Brower and children, Allan and Myrtle, of Castor, W. W. Brower, Sheffield, L., and Frank C. Brower, of Olds. Two members, Mrs. G. L. Reid, Elgin, Ill., and Earl C. Brower, Soda Creek, B. C., were unable to be present owing to illness.

## Red Cross Notes

A record in work done for the Red Cross Society has been set by Mrs. Sarah Lloyd who in four months and fifteen days has made 100 large articles for the Society. A record which is something to be proud of and hard to beat.

Mrs. Stauffer, the President, has been informed by Mr. Ed. Byrd, of Carstairs, that he will give a young purebred belted Hampshire pig, with papers, to be auctioned as soon as it is weaned, for Red Cross purposes. Mr. Byrd is also giving one to the Carstairs Branch. It is intended to hold an auction sale of this pig and the purebred Holstein calf donated by Mr. A. McNaughton some morning in the near future. Watch for announcement.

118 pairs of socks were gathered up by the Red Cross during their campaign a short time ago, most of these were donated by the Didsbury schools.

Shipment from local branch of the Red Cross, September 18th, 1916: 56 surgical shirts, 252 T bandages, 115 triangular bandages, 3 straight binders, 3 pair socks.

Goods shipped September 20th, from Tipperary Club: 2 dozen triangular bandages, 14 colored handkerchiefs, 2 many tailed bandages, 54 T bandages, 1 face cloth.

CALGARY, ALTA., OCT. 2, 1916

MRS. A. G. STUDER,  
SEC. TREAS., RED CROSS BRANCH,  
DIDSBURY, ALBERTA.

DEAR MRS. STUDER:—Will you please thank all your workers who contributed to an extremely nice shipment received from your Society on September 25th. We note that part of these supplies were furnished by the Tipperary Club, and would be glad if you would convey our thanks to the members of this Society. We were much pleased with the supplies sent forward.

I am enclosing herewith directions for knitting the toes of socks. We are adopting these here as they are very satisfactory.

I would recommend that the size marks for garments should be sewn flat to the centre of the inside of the collar band.

Again thanking you, I remain,  
Yours very truly,  
MARY E. WAAGEN,  
Hon. Superintendent of Supplies  
Alberta Provincial Branch  
(Continued on last page)

## Threshermen!

We sell Monarch Gasoline  
and Rega Machine and  
Engine Oils

The most economical oils to use

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.

DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA

Agents for Garden City Self-governing Feeders

Intense heat-resisting power is the feature of the almost imperishable fire-box linings of our own McClary semi-steel fire-box made in eight pieces—can't warp.

**McClary's  
Kootenay  
Range**

The man who designed the Kootenay knew his job. I know that and that is why it carries my guarantee as well as the makers'.

"Sold by W. G. Liesemer"

"No more headache for you—take these"

Don't just "smother" the headache without removing the cause. Take Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only cure the headache but give you a buoyant, healthful feeling because they tone the liver, sweeten the stomach and cleanse the bowels. Try them.

All Druggists, 25c., or by mail  
CHAMBERLAIN MEDICINE CO.  
Toronto, Ont. 13

**CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS**

# Money Saving Bargains Offered



by Williams & Little



FOR THE LAST THREE DAYS OF THIS WEEK

## A FEW LEADERS ON THE GROCERY SIDE

Nice Firm Pink Salmon  
9 cans for \$1.00

Cooking Apples  
per box \$1.65

Peameal Shoulders  
Boned, per lb. 23c

Concord Grapes  
per basket 40c

Swift's Empire Bacon  
per lb. 25c

20 lb. Sack Sugar  
for \$1.90

With each order amounting to \$5.00 or over we will give "Free of Charge"  
1 lb. Perfection Coffee

Model Flour  
per 100 lbs. \$4.00

Stock Salt  
per bbl. \$3.25

Our Best Flour  
per 100 lbs. \$4.25

Shorts  
per 100 lbs. \$1.35

Robin Hood Flour  
per 100 lbs., \$4.50

Bran  
per 100 lbs. \$1.25

We are all ready for the wet sloppy days, with a full range of sizes and styles in Men's, Boys, Women's and Children's Overshoes, Rubbers and Shoes.

ALL KINDS OF WINTER GOODS ON SHOW AT OUR STORE

PHONE 42

**WILLIAMS & LITTLE**

The Store that Satisfies

PHONE 42



DOCTORS CONDEMN  
OILY LINIMENTS

The Public are Warned to be Careful of These Strong Smelling, Oily Liniments Containing Harmful Acids, Ammonia, Etc.

Many people have clung to the old-fashioned idea that a thick, greasy liniment is the best kind. Doctors say not—and they know.

Recently a number of these white, oily liniments were analyzed, and they were found to contain an enormous high percentage of harmful acids, and such irritating chemicals as ammonia, etc. For the moment they may cause a warm sensation when first applied, but their continued use never cures rheumatism, and only deteriorates the skin, sets up inflammation and causes serious trouble.

When a doctor warns you to quit using a white, oily liniment—do so. He knows that a thick liniment can't penetrate, can't sink through the pores and reach the seat of the pain.

When asked his opinion a few days ago, Dr. Roberts stated that he considered a strong, penetrating, pain-subduing liniment, such as "Nerviline," to be superior to any of the white ammonia liniments. In his twenty-five years of practice he had witnessed cases of rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago that simply would not respond to ordinary treatment—but Nerviline cured them. The same physician also spoke of the great advantages of keeping a preparation like Nerviline in the house always, because of cramps, diarrhoea, stomach disorders, earache, toothache, headache and such minor ailments. Nerviline is a first-class cure. There is scarcely an ache or a pain, internal or external, that Nerviline won't cure. In thousands of homes no other pain-relieving medicine is used. Fifty years' continued success and the endorsement of the profession are proof that Nerviline is the liniment for the home.

SHE had just graduated from the High School, and Harold, who had fallen before her charms, not the least of which to him was her interest in mechanics, was laying constant siege. As soon as his new motor-car was launched he forthwith invited Phyllis for a trial spin down the Potomac. As she sat beside him, faintly clad in a brand new, yachting suit, she turned upon the swain a rapid-fire battery of questions, asking everything imaginable about the boat and sailing him with fond joy. At length her eye lit upon a circular line-bow fastened to the rail that ran around the stern.

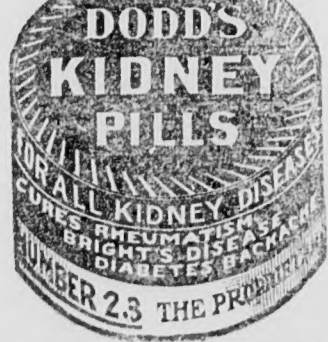
"What's that for, Harold?" she asked, after gazing awhile in deep study.

"That's in case of accident," replied Harold.

For a long time the maiden pondered in deep thought. Then her face lit up with a satisfied intelligence.

"Oh, I see now!" she exclaimed, beaming on Harold. "You were afraid you might have an accident while I was with you and brought along that extra tire like papa carries on the automobile. It was awfully thoughtful of you!"

Dix: "His wife is away, and I'm going over this evening to cheer him up a bit."—Mrs. Dix: "Why not bring him here?"—Dix: "Well—or—I need a little cheering up myself."



## Dr. Martel's Female Pills

SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The results from their use are quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.

## Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:

Hon. Geo. W. Ross, ex-premier of Ontario.  
Hon. S. Burwash, O.D., President Victoria College.  
Rev. Father Touhy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto.  
Right Rev. J. P. Kennedy, D.D., Bishop of Toronto.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthy, safe, non-poisonous, non-narcotic. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certain cure.

Consultation or correspondence invited.

VARICOSE VEINS, Varicosties, etc.

promptly relieved and eventually cured by

ABSORBINE

A mild, safe, antiseptic ointment. Takes out soreness, always pain, stops lameness. Mr. Luke Kavanagh, who suffered from lameness for 20 years, was cured by using Absorbine. His doctor advised stopping work and going to bed. Instead of doing so he used Absorbine. He was able to walk in a few days and was cured. Absorbine cures: Rheumatism, Gout, Sprains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Scalds, Itch, Eczema, and all skin diseases. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. Price, 50¢ per bottle at drug stores or delivered, 60¢ per bottle. F. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 210 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYBANK, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by MARTIN BULL & WYNE CO., Winnipeg; FINE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Winnipeg & Calgary; and HENDERSON BROS. CO., Ltd., Vancouver.

## Storyettes

HNDAL'S mother had talked to him many times as to the importance of getting home early when she allowed him to play with the children in the neighborhood. Recently, after many promises of an early return, he came home late, as usual.

"Mother's little boy cannot go off to play any more for two or three days until he learns to keep his word," his mother said, in despair.

"Well, mother, I don't see how you expect me to learn, if you don't let me practice," was the unexpected reply.

A CANDIDATE told this story at a mass meeting, where preceding orators had urged the audience to show their patriotism by voting for the best man.

The honeymoon of a newly married couple was about to end," he said, "and the young bride asked her husband what she could do to prove she loved him with all her heart."

"The husband replied: 'You might turn over all the foolish letters I have written you, so that I might have the satisfaction of destroying them.'"

POOR Tweedledum was in trouble. He was up before the local magistrate.

"Officer," demanded the dispenser of justice, "read the charge."

Mumbledum's chest expanded. "Obstructing the traffic by causing a large crowd to assemble in Ditchwater Street on the 20th instant, yer worship."

"And defence?" rapped out his worship, turning to Tweedledum.

Tweedledum cleared his throat. "Sir," he replied, "I happened to appear in my front garden wearing a tie my wife bought me for Christmas, and it got about that I was going to give a comic entertainment. That is all!"

ON a recent business trip to New York, Referee in Bankruptcy, Edward G. Adams, of Newark, approached a small boy standing near the Grand Central Station and asked him where he might find a particular place sought.

The boy stuttered, and had great difficulty telling Mr. Adams what he wished to know.

After thanking the lad, Mr. Adams lingered for a moment, and was surprised to hear the youngster say to a bystander, toward whom he turned:

"G-G-Gee! dat's a-t-tough luck! There's a f-four million s-s-seven hundred and s-s-sixty t-thousand, eight hundred and s-s-sixty-th-three people livin' in N-N-New York, and yet h-h-he h-had to p-pick me out!"

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS at a football game praised the voices of the young undergraduates who had been shouting their queer college yells.

"It makes me think of a Locust Street bride," said Mr. Davis, smiling, "who turned to her husband one night at dinner and remarked, 'My dear, the first time I saw you was at Franklin Field. Your head was thrown back, your mouth was wide open, and your face was very red—you were yelling your college yell.'"

"Yes, I remember," said the young man.

"And I noticed," she continued, "what a remarkable voice you had."

"Yes, you spoke of it at the time," said he. "But what makes you think of it now?"

"Oh, nothing," said the bride; only I wish the baby hadn't inherited it. That's all."

A RAW recruit from a remote corner of the Green Isle was engaged for the first time in a field man oeuvre, on outpost duty. The sergeant instructed him to look out carefully for the colonel coming to inspect the post.

After an hour he returned and asked the soldier:

"Has the colonel been here?"

Receiving an answer in the negative, he went away, returning later on with the same inquiry.

A while later the colonel appeared. The recruit did not salute properly, which incensed the colonel, who, as a hint, asked him:

"Do you know who I am?"

"Faith, and I do not," answered the recruit.

"I am the colonel."

"Begorra, you will catch it then," says the soldier. "The sergeant has been asking twice for yez already!"

THE Saline River, Arkansas, was out of its bank and swift flowing, owing to the heavy rains. An old negro and his two sons wanted to cross, each riding a mule.

The older son ventured first, and came up safely on the other bank. The younger went next, the father remaining in watch; thus the two anxiously witnessed the younger negro's battle against the swirling current.

The mule was swimming low, the rider showing little except his head and shoulders above water, when the saddle girth broke, and saddle and contents slipped off the animal behind, which allowed the faithful mule to partially emerge from the water.

It was a critical moment, and the watchers from opposite banks were all anxiety. The imperilled boy clutched frantically upon the tail of the swimming animal, but the old negro evidently failed to note this, and shouted:

"Look to de Lawd, Eph'um! Look to de Lawd! Look to de Lawd!"

The more worldly son on the other bank was obviously sceptical about such

advice under the circumstances, for he screamed out:

"Nevah you min' lookin' to de Lawd, Eph'um; never you min' lookin' to de Lawd! You hol' right on to dat mule's tail!"

ARHIE WILLIAMS, an Omaha lawyer, went down into Kansas, where business kept him in a small town for two days, and a lot of time hung heavy on his hands, for one of the days was Sunday.

"Fine place, this," said a native to him.

"Yes," said Williams, rather shortly. He didn't seem eager to open a discussion regarding the merits of the hamlet.

"Real good place," continued the native.

"Oh, yes," said Williams, and again showed no inclination to discuss the subject.

"You like it, do you?" asked the native.

"Like it? Like it?" answered Williams, very gently and softly.

He got up and laid his hand on the native's shoulder.

"Like it? Why, my dear, good friend, I like this town so well I could die here!"

"Why—why—I'm glad to know that. But how does it appeal to you so much as that?"

"Why," said Williams, still very gently, "I never saw a place in all my life, and I have lived a good many years, which I could leave with so few regrets!"

THE U.S.A. PENSION SCANDAL

ONE of the great scandals of the United States is its pension scandal, under which, half a century after its civil war, the country is still paying \$150,000,000 a year for pensions to those who are alleged to be entitled to them for service rendered by them or their relatives in the Civil War.

A year after the cessation of hostilities the government was paying fifteen millions of dollars to disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans and other dependants," says the "World" work.

"In 1874 the pension bill reached thirty-one millions. In January 1879, there was passed a law giving aid to all entitled to pensions. In two years the bill bounded from twenty-eight up to fifty-eight millions. The bill was up to 156 millions in 1907.

"In 1908 Congress extended pensions to widows of ninety-day men without regard to their pecuniary need. The bill soon rose to 165 millions. No encouraging legislation having been enacted in 1909, natural causes will bring the pension expenditure this year down to 157 millions (\$155,000,000 with at least \$2,000,000 additional for running expenses of the bureau); but in the last Congress more daring legislation was proposed, and all the machinery of the pension organization and all the Grand Army influence have been set to work to secure from the next session laws that will push the pension bill up to heights never before dreamed of."

"In a time of profound civil peace, half a century after its existence was last threatened, the United States Government is laying upon every man, woman and child in the land a tax of \$2 a year to pay military pensions. It is handing over to a particular class (consisting of a million men and women) for a short time directly or indirectly connected with the army a sum which would in one year pay the expenses of the entire military and naval establishments of Japan for three years and a half; which, another year, would support the whole British navy—the largest in the world; which, another year, would buy the Argentine when it drops and leave enough money to pay the next year, the bills of the German army—the biggest in the world; which, another year, would pay the sum total of the cost of the government of Belgium—the most patriarchal in the world.

"Three-fourths of those who survive the Civil War are now dead. Yet the pensions on account of that war go on increasing."

FRESH FACTS

Since his return from America, Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, has been nicknamed "the dictator" by the Conservative press.

The original dictators were magistrates of ancient Rome, who were appointed at critical times, and invested with power of life and death over all citizens.

The Seine, which lately partially flooded Paris, has always been a troublesome stream in this respect, more than twenty serious inundations having been caused by it during the last hundred years. Amongst other French rivers the Rhone, the Saone, the Loire, and the Garonne have also earned for themselves evil reputations in this direction.

During the election of the Aldermen to assist the new Lord Mayor of London, anyone who is found in the building in which the ceremony takes place who is not a Liverman is liable to imprisonment.

Permission for troops to march through the City of London can only be granted by the Lord Mayor, Sir Vesey Strong. He also enjoys the distinction of being the only officer in the Kingdom whose office requires no renewal on the death of the King.

During the Tsar's recent visit to the German Emperor, the ascent of every

Do not let a cold settle on your lungs. Resort to Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup at the first intimation of irritation in the throat and prevent disease from lodging in the pulmonary organs. Neglected colds are the cause of untold suffering throughout the country, all of which could have been prevented by the application of this simple but powerful medicine. The price, 25 cents, brings it within the reach of all.

airship, aeroplane or balloon was most closely watched, for fear they should be commissioned by Russian Terrorists to drop explosives on the Royal Party.

The plague of which we are hearing so much at the present time has swept all over the world, and has been responsible for more deaths than any other catastrophe known to the world. At one time in Rome 10,000 persons perished daily. In 1056, a few years before the memorable plague of London, 400,000 Saracens were carried off by the disease.

## With the Horses

JUDGING by reports from the different training centres in Canada, the number of harness horses, trotters, and pacers that will be seen in competition on the ice in Canada during the forthcoming season will be far in excess of any previous year, and this is the case more especially with the free-for-all brigade. This class, as a rule, is one that gives secretaries a lot of worry, for it has always been a hard one to fill. As an illustration, last year at Ottawa, admittedly the banner winter race meeting, notwithstanding the purse of \$1,000, there were only four starters, Nancy Allen, 2:10½, John McEwen, 2:08¼, Mattie Chimes, 2:07¼, and Major Brino, 2:05¼, a small field, indeed, to race for such a rich prize. However, things are now more prosperous looking for the secretaries, for besides the four horses named, that will again be raced on the ice, there will be several newcomers, including: Eph Cinders, 2:05¼, P. H. Perrigo's new purchase; Iris, 2:07¾, owned by L. H. Edmunds, of Blenheim, and Hal B. Jr., 2:10½, owned by P. L. Kastner, Sebring, Ont., and probably two or three others. Eph Cinders, or "Old Eph," as the gelding is called by the regulars who frequent the Ohio and Pennsylvania circuits, is a wonderful horse. His racing has been confined mostly to the half mile tracks, where he always had to be taken into consideration. Just to show that "Eph" was not an outclassed pacer, his owner took him away from the half-milers long enough in the fall of 1908 to go to Columbus and win a memorable race from the Grand Circuit stars on the mile track, and incidentally said owner cleaned up a bundle of Uncle Sam's greenbacks, for Ephraim was a rank outsider in the betting, and his owner backed him liberally.

The mare Iris, which will represent L. H. Edmunds in the fast classes, is

HE KNOWS WHAT  
FIXED HIM UP

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED S. D. VICKAR'S LUMBAGO

He Suffered Three Years, but the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy made short work of his Trouble.

Edenbridge, Sask.—(Special).—"It was one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills that fixed me up." This is the cheerful answer that Mr. Sam. D. Vickar is giving his inquiring neighbors in this district. Everybody around here knows that for three years he has been suffering from lumbago. Now he's strong and well again.

"My lumbago developed from a cold," Mr. Vickar goes on to say. "My head would ache. I was always tired and nervous. I had a bitter taste in my mouth in the morning, was troubled with dizzy spells, and was always thirsty. The doctor told me I had lumbago, but did not help me very much. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills went straight to the root of the trouble. They cured his kidneys. The cured kidneys strained the uric acid out of the blood, and Mr. Vickar's lumbago vanished. Dodd's Kidney Pills are no cure-all. They simply cure kidneys. They never fail to do that.

As the fields for free-for-all pacers will be big, so it looks for all the other classes, for owners of trotters and pacers have awakened to the fact that winter racing is not only beneficial to the horses, but also gives them a greater earning capacity, which, after all is the point that enters the biggest figure with an owner.

## ACUTE DYSPEPSIA

Restoration of Stomach Power Come. Quickly With the Right Medicine

"My food seemed to decompose in my stomach," writes Mr. Ralph Clemmons, of Newbridge P.O. "I had a stomach that failed in some way to perform its work. Digestion seemed more or less arrested and I grew thin, yellow, nervous. The stomach became distended and impeded apparently the action of the heart, for often at night it would do great stunts. At times I would vomit a mucous mass, and at these times my head ached most terribly. A friend, who had been cured of a similar condition, advised me to take Dr. Hamilton's Pills regularly, which I did. The result in my case was simply marvellous. Dr. Hamilton's Pills removed the cause, strengthened the stomach, excited the liver to normal action, the kidneys were released of excessive work. Health soon glowed with in me. I can now eat, sleep and live like a live man."

Be advised—Use Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they are sure to do you good. 25¢ per box, at all dealers, or The Caratthozon Co., Kingston, Canada.

the one that will have to be reckoned with on pay days, or I will be very much mistaken. She is a low-set mare, and at first glance looks very small, but when scanned over carefully will be found to possess plenty of substance, and as her races on the turf would indicate, she is one of the dead game kind.

Iris was raced to her record in 1909 by Walter Cox, the New England reinsman, and right good did she perform for Cox. Edmunds bought her during the past summer, and in the hands of Del Peters she won several free-for-all races, and incidentally beat some high-class steeds. Of course, it is problematic about her taking to the ice racing game, but, judging by her trappy way of going, it looks to me like she will be right at home on the ice tracks, and in that case she will certainly take some beating.

The sensation of last winter's racing was undoubtedly the little bay pacer stallion, Hal B. Jr., that was defeated but once on the ice, and then in a questionable race, Hal B. Jr. was without a record when he began his winter racing, but in that campaign he demonstrated that he was entitled to be classed among the top-notchers. The horse was still without a record when the turf season of 1910 began, as the records obtained on the ice are not taken into consideration or recognized by the associations in control of "land" races, so Hal B. Jr. was entered in races, a dozen stake races for slow class pacers, and so completely did he outclass the fields opposed to him he was invariably barred in the betting after his first race or two, and he wound up a racing season of brilliant victories, with a record of 2:10¼, made at Akron, Ohio, on the two-lap track, in which race he met the best horses of the circuit in the free-for-all class, but at that it was not until after seven heats of hard racing that he was returned the winner. Hal B. Jr., undefeated on the turf tracks in 1910, is something seldom accomplished by a harness horse—that of starting when eligible for the slow classes and winding up by winning a free-for-all, in which horses of the calibre of Major Brino, 2:05¼, took part, and the latter had shown that he was very close to a 2:02 pacer on a mile ring.

As the fields for free-for-all pacers will be big, so it looks for all the other classes, for owners of trotters and pacers have awakened to the fact that winter racing is not only beneficial to the horses, but also gives them a greater earning capacity, which, after all is the point that enters the biggest figure with an owner.

Shiloh's Cure  
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents

"CANAWELLA"  
TEA

is the finest quality in the land, and we want you to know it.

Ask your grocer for a free sample.

If you cannot procure this from him write to

The Canawella Tea Co. - Winnipeg, Man.

mentioning your grocer's name and we will see that you receive one.

THE Famous  
**Rayo**  
Lamp

Once a Rayo user, always one.

The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp made at any price. Constructed of solid brass, nickel plated—easily kept clean; as ornament to any room in any house. There is nothing known to the art of lamp-making that can add to the value of the RAYO Lamp as a light-giving device. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of  
The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.



## Hun Prepares For Siege

The All-Round Pressure That Will Be Exerted With Increasing Intensity

John L. Garvin, editor of the London Observer, believes that the German war caste will struggle for the better part of a year at least, and will try to compel the Kaiser's people to fight to the last gasp before yielding to indisputable terms. That is a policy more easy for the baffled caste to threaten now than for the deluded nation to execute in the circumstances of next spring and summer.

Ultimately there will be an extensive German retreat in the east, but not before the occupied Slav areas have served a useful purpose. The harvests will be gathered in. With little regard to the local inhabitants or to natural rights of any kind, grain and stock will be swept into Germany so as to provision that empire to stand siege for another six or nine months. German boys will be called upon.

In this way, with the weapon factories in full blast, the enemy rightly expects to keep a huge force afoot in spite of all, and to effect prodigies in the way of turning out equipment during the winter.

General Joffre has explained to an American interviewer that France at this moment has in the field, equipped, armies of numbers larger than ever and will of course have an artillery more than proportionately greater. When it is remembered that this magnificent force of the republic will be concentrated and applied on a shorter line, the reader will agree that the Germans imagined a vain thing when they contemplated the elimination of France.

Moreover, the British and the French mean to break the Germans if they have to mass batteries almost wheel to wheel from the North Sea to Alsace. The Italians, as guns come to hand, will be twice as redoubtable as they have been yet. Russia in six months will face the Germans with at least an equality of heavy battering power added to her other assets.

This is why Mr. Garvin says the Allies' general offensive is but a prelude at present, by comparison with the all-round pressure that will be exerted with increasing intensity from now to next summer, if need be. The Allies can wear down any possible German counter-attack and resume. They mean to crush inward on converging lines, and they are determined to effect a thorough settlement on German soil.

Germany, by infinite provocation and arrogance, has herself created what otherwise could by no possibility have existed—the greatest of all recorded alliances with a combined military power which is colossal, and up to a certain point will be remorseless. That is the real monster unwittingly called into big battle by Teutonic Frankenstein. He will make fearful efforts to save himself from being devoured by his own creation, but the efforts will be without avail.

## Language of the Britons

Many Words Have Been Borrowed, But the Basis Is the Anglo-Saxon

The people living in what is now known as England when Julius Caesar and his Roman soldiers crossed the Channel from Gaul (now France), belonged to the Celtic stock which overran a great part of Western Europe. The Gauls, who occupied France at the time of the Conquest by Caesar, about half a century before the birth of Christ, were Celts and were closely related to the ancient Britons. The language of the Britons was Celtic, different tribes speaking different dialects. The Gaelic spoken in the Highlands of Scotland is a Celtic language. The foundation of the English language was the language brought to the island by the Angles or Angli, and other tribes, who came from the Jutland coast and adjacent districts. They were of Teutonic stock, but belonged to a branch of the family widely different from that which occupied the southern shores of the Baltic. We commonly speak of the language of those invaders as Anglo-Saxon. An Englishman today, with an ordinary education, would not be able to read it or understand it if spoken. It was the speech of England when the Normans came in 1066 and brought the French language, which was the official language of England for several generations, although Saxon or Old English of the time remained the language of the people. The English language prevailed. The Old English developed into the Middle Age English, and the latter developed into Modern English as spoken and written today. It has taken many words from the French, and, through the French, from the Latin, and it has borrowed many words from the Greek, especially words applying to science. But the basis is the Anglo-Saxon.

### Invites Digging

"Did you raise anything worth while in your garden?" asked the visitor from the city.  
"I should say so," answered Mr. Crosslots. "It's the best place for fishing worms in the entire village."  
—Answers.

## A New Sense of Values

War Has Resulted in Revealing Things in a New Light

But to come back to the present: what today do we feel to be of most value to us? Not, as we may once have thought, power, riches, luxury, but what is in every sense the "simple life"—life itself, and life with honor and love, the enjoyment of our land, of our friends, of our faith in right and in God. Happy they who always loved these; they have their reward now!

The beauty of our country, perhaps, never seemed so dear to us before today, because we are stirred, because we look on it once more, as the poet says, as might "a lover or a child."  
The value of all that our country means, its history, its customs, its atmosphere, natural, political, spiritual; we feel this as never before. We feel it for England, for Scotland, for Wales; aye, despite her distractions, not a few feel it for Ireland, too. The Canadians feel it for Canada, the silver-crowned young Queen of the North, and the Anzacs for their splendid golden land of the South.

We and they are beginning also to feel it for the Empire. The England of Shakespeare and Elizabeth; we realise it more than ever in this day. I do not know whether many of you have seen the book of homage to Shakespeare compiled by Dr. Gollancz for the British Academy. I think some of the best and most interesting of the poems it contains are those to be found on the four or five pages given to New Zealand and Canada.

But it is not Empire or rule, it is "righteousness that exalteth a nation." Let us hope, I do hope, and believe, that we are being exalted even in and through our sorrow. —Sir Herbert Warren in The Fortnightly Review.

## A Pioneer Missionary

George Young, Missionary and Pathfinder in Red River Settlement

An aged resident of a Red River locality to the northward of Winnipeg recently made the following remark to the writer:

"I can remember the day Rev. George Young arrived in the colony. The next Sunday he preached in a log building near the Great Company's store in Fort Garry."

Days of long, long ago brought into memory.

Young, missionary and intrepid pathfinder, arrived at Red River in 1868. The advent of George Young was looked for eagerly; his arrival bespoke of a man who would wave over the prairies the emblem of a peacemaker. At the period of Young's arrival, the colony was in the throes of discontent. A government had been assembled; nevertheless, dissatisfaction and strife permeated the atmosphere. George Young was a man of pacific, a feature of his labors in Manitoba not perpetually borne aloft by blare of trumpets. He cast a quiet influence, scattered seeds of righteousness amongst the Red River colonists. For thirty years previous to Young's heroic work in Manitoba, tenets of Methodism had penetrated into the northland. In 1840, missionaries of that church were spreading the Gospels in the wilds of Lake Winnipeg to an aboriginal populace. The districts surrounding Norway House and reaches of Saskatchewan river formed the centres of this enterprise.

At the date of Young's arrival, Manitoba was the gateway to a practically unknown West. A few scattered houses stood within the confines of Fort Garry; along the banks of the Red and Assiniboia rivers, a sprinkling of settlers, native populace a greater majority, dwelt. The work of George Young lay in every direction. His duties were represented by arduous travel across the prairies and along trails of almost impenetrable bush. Yet a spirit of intense devotion encircled the missionary on his journeyings into the settlements. And not alone; these wigwags of the Indian inhabitant were included in his itinerary. He travelled across the deep snows in the dreary months of winter, encountered difficulties a present generation cannot conceive of. Thus George Young planted in the Red River Colony seeds of the great truths expounded by Charles Wesley.

The years rolled away. An immigration set in from Ontario and the Maritime Provinces; from the British Isles and Europe settlers were attracted to Manitoba. Towns and villages sprang into existence; the work pioneered by George Young was continuing its triumphant march. As the city of Winnipeg attained the proportions of her confines, the footprints of Young were extended. Today nearly thirty churches propagating the doctrines of Methodism rear their lofty buildings upon the ground where George Young's first ministrations in a lone land took place, Fort Garry.

The memory of George Young, missionary and pathfinder in Red River Colony is not forgotten. At the corner of a street in West Winnipeg a handsome edifice bears his immortal name. What more fitting testimony could be accorded his once heroic struggles?—J. D. A. Evans.

Lady: At what number Blank street do you live, dear?  
Bobbie: Well, when you come down the street it's number 811, an' when you come up the street it's 118.

## High Cost of Living

The Staff of Life and Its Upward Tendency These Days

The high price of wheat conveys an ominous significance to the housewife. A grocer predicted a few days ago that before spring brands of flour costing \$6.50 a barrel formerly will go to \$9.00 or more. This will be less than the record price of about \$10.00 for these grades last year. But the advance will come closer home to working people than any other present result of war.

In spite of present prosperity there are still large sections of our population for whom bread is the main article of subsistence. To great numbers of recent immigrants meat is almost a prohibited luxury. They may pick up some remnants and bones cheap, but only for use as an appetizer. Bread and soup are the menu. A touch of onions or other pungent vegetable may be used to give the meal some twang.

A well-seasoned soup has a surprising effect to give an otherwise dry provender some flavor and makes a meal seem more substantial than it really is. With this added relish many newcomers to this country will gnaw along for days on their loaves baked after the foreign manner.

Wheat bread, of course, is food of the most substantial character. People of indoor life and finicky appetites would not eat enough of it for full nourishment. The manual laborer, hungry from his fatiguing task, puts it down with avidity. If he came from the old country he may have learned to eat it without butter.

The present high wheat prices will again encourage the farmer to stuff every possible acre with the staple grain, and borrow money to pay his help. But the wastes of trench life are great, the demand for wheat flour is enormous, and the Canadian workingman will pay high for his loaf while the war lasts.

It has certainly been a great year for the back-yard garden. The few square rods put into potatoes will go far to reduce the flour bill and provide a nourishing substitute.

## Starving Syria

Christian Natives Have Been Bitterly Persecuted Since the War Began

This year marks the 400th anniversary of the conquest of Syria by the Turks, but the inhabitants are certainly not in a mood for celebrating that event. Hard as was their lot before the entrance of Turkey into the war, the Syrians are now called upon to face conditions a hundred-fold worse. Nearly all of the able-bodied men have been forced into the Turkish army, where their lot is a miserable one, since they are clothed in rags and given only small quantities of food. The Christian natives of Syria have been bitterly persecuted since the war began, large numbers having been deported, while many have been hanged or shot. In the northern part of Syria vast numbers of people have died of starvation—the estimates ranging from 50,000 to 100,000. The typhus epidemic of the last few months has also added to the horrors of Syrian life. The offer of help from the United States, tendered to the Turkish government this month, has been refused. The American charge at Constantinople was informed that relief operations were unnecessary in Syria because crops there were better than anywhere else in the empire. While this is true as far as it goes, the Turkish government permits the Syrians to retain very little food for themselves, the greater part of the crops being taken over for the army. The Turks have held Syria ever since 1516, except for the brief period in the latter part of the eighteenth century when the country was overrun by the French under Napoleon. There have been many insurrections against the Ottomans in the last century, but all of them have been ruthlessly suppressed.

### Works Both Ways

Whatever the idea, the Teutons are setting a precedent full of danger for the side likely to be defeated. In case the entente troops should eventually reach Berlin and parade in the Siegesallee it might become a question of expatriating, by way of making stronger allied frontiers, a few million Germans and Austrians. The German immigrant element in Alsace, which has thriven since the last war at the expense of the inhabitants, lends itself to this treatment. So does the German-speaking element which practices economic parasitism on the unfortunate Slavs of Bohemia, Galicia and Prussian Poland. What objection could the Teutons make if a finally victorious enemy should not disdain to apply the Teuton's own approved and sanctioned practices upon them? Eviction was a bad game for them to start.

### He Knew

"Now," said the teacher, "you have named all the domestic animals but one. Who can tell me what that one is?"

Silence reigned.  
"What?" he cried. "Does no one know? Now think hard! It has bristly hair, is fond of dirt, and likes to get in the mud."

A timid little boy at the end of the class raised his hand.

"Please, sir," he admitted bashfully, "it's me."

## Scarcity Helps Health

Man Can Endure Much Shortage of Food and Still Survive

Whether it is true or not that more people die of over-eating than of over-drinking, it is generally admitted that more die of over-eating than of starvation. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that the enforced food restrictions in Germany and in other war countries are having a perceptibly beneficial effect on the public health. Where these limitations as to diet go hand in hand with the abolition of liquor-drinking, the salutary results are declared to be amazing, and the statement will be readily believed.

Compensation for the suffering which is inevitably entailed in some instances is found in the improved physical condition of the great mass of population. Nations which are proverbially fond of pleasures of the table are naturally quicker to complain of any deprivations, but they are obviously the greatest gainers by it. Man can endure much shortage of food and still survive; upon how little he can subsist and thrive, he does not know until compelled to make the trial. In his abundance he is prone to consume far more than he needs. In his scarcity he contents himself with the quantity and quality that answers the purpose of simple nutrition. In all the greater nations engaged in the present war there is still enough food, in spite of occasional rumors to the contrary, to keep the people fairly well fed and maintain their physical strength. So long as this is the case, whether they get meat twice a week or only once will not greatly matter. They will not die of starvation; they will come back nearer to nature's aliment and supply, and will rid themselves of many an ill that pampered, over-fed, civilized flesh has fallen heir to.—Utah Desert News.

## Medals and Badges Must Be Authorised

Warning Issued to Public Against Copying Uniforms or Wearing Military Decorations

It has been brought to the attention of the military authorities that a great many unauthorized persons are wearing various uniforms or badges or medals and by doing so are bringing the militia and naval services into disrepute apart from retarding recruiting.

It is felt by the military authorities that the general public are not aware that it is unlawful for an unauthorized person to wear uniforms or badges and the following extract from a recent Order-in-Council should be noted by the public:

"If any unauthorized person wears any naval or military uniform or any uniform so nearly resembling any such uniform as to be calculated to deceive, or if any person without lawful authority supplies a naval or military uniform to any person not being a member of His Majesty's forces or of the Canadian Militia, or if any person without authority or right wears a naval or military decoration or medal, is guilty of an offence under the Criminal Code, and on summary conviction under the provisions of that Code is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$50, and in default of payment of said penalty is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months."

## Italy Confident of Victory

A New Europe to Be Created in Which Nationalities Will Be Free

Two years of this sanguinary tragedy have shown on the one hand the crime of those who provoked it, and on the other the fact that all the people are making every sacrifice so as not to lose the liberty to live. We are entering the third year of the war, which without doubt will be the year of victory. With firm confidence in the power and bravery of their armies, Italy, France, Russia and Great Britain struggle valiantly and approach inevitably the day of their triumph. The German press spends its time in enumerating the German booty, but the German people is now convinced that it has committed a tragic mistake, and would like to close this adventure without a very serious loss of prestige and economic strength. As to Austria, the arrogance of her dynastic caste and her feudal army is already broken, her war power very seriously compromised, her plan for Balkan hegemony destroyed, and even her unity is terribly threatened. Thus the plans of the two emperors are broken on the ruins of Prussian militarism and Austria-Hungarian feudalism, and a new Europe is about to be created in which nationalities will be free, peace will be assured, and Italy will have the place to which she has a right by the sublime virtues of her people.—Giornale d'Italia, Rome.

### History of 1877 Is Being Repeated

An interesting feature of the prospective combined action of Russia and Rumanian forces through Rumania against Bulgaria and Austria, will be its parallel with the operations against Turkey in 1877. Then, as now promises to be the case, Russian armies passed through Rumania, and it was the Rumanian King, the father of the present King, who commanded the Russian forces in some of the most important operations of the war.

## Song Birds Remain With Allied Guns

War Has Curious Psychological Effects on Animals and Birds

Some curious and interesting observations upon the psychological effect produced on animals by the detonations of big guns have been recently made. The animals considered are the horses and dogs used for military purposes, and the game in the area of warfare. It was noticed soon after the beginning of the war that the latter began to migrate into Luxemburg, Switzerland, and the portions of France and Belgium not the seat of hostilities.

The first to flee was the "black game" (a term which includes the wild boar, the badger, and the bear), whose senses are specially acute. Then the roebuck and the red deer followed; but, strange to say, the hare, whose timidity is proverbial, continued to occupy its usual territory. The larger birds likewise, such as the grouse, the pheasant, the sea-eagle, and the wild duck, were driven away by the heavy firing.

Strange to say, the wolf, which was expected to regain lost ground in the present war, has shown itself very gun-shy. Another curious fact is that the song-birds, such as the lark, the thrush, and the finch, have not been driven away by the thunder of the cannon and continue to hold their nests and sing their songs in their accustomed haunts. Other birds which remain unfrightened are various kinds of owls, falcons, sparrow-hawks, crows, etc.

## Cardinal Mercier

Patriotic Belgian Whom the German Invaders Cannot Intimidate

Cardinal Mercier is a thorn in the side of the Germans. He cannot be browbeaten. He is the only man in Belgium whose mouth cannot be sealed. On July 21, the 86th anniversary of Belgian independence, the 85th of the ascension of a Belgian king to the throne, the cardinal, addressing a vast audience of Belgians in Brussels, in the presence of General von Bissing, the German governor-general, predicted the approach of "the day of deliverance," and urged his people to renew their courage, their faith in Belgium free from the foreign invader.

Helplessly the German officers allowed him to continue. As long as he did not urge resistance to German authority, they had to listen to his forecast of the triumphant day when King Albert would re-enter his capital, and to witness the satisfaction of the people whose thoughts he was interpreting. Death, imprisonment would seal the cardinal's lips, but he knows that he is safe from both, that either would do more good to the Belgian, more harm to the German cause than even his unrestricted utterances. So the cardinal has made himself the mouthpiece of the Belgian people, the spokesman of their silent feelings, the representative of their uncrushed nationality, and his voice is heard around the world.—Detroit News.

## General Botha Sternly Resolute

An Incident of the South African Campaign

How determined and resolute General Botha can be is illustrated by a story which Mr. Harold Spender tells in his life of the great South African soldier. During the later stages of the South African war Mrs. Botha spared no efforts in her role of peace-maker. General Botha, however, was not always in the mood to listen to peace talk, and, indeed, there were moments when he by no means welcomed Mrs. Botha as a messenger of peace.

"On one occasion Mrs. Botha had travelled for three days to reach her husband with a new suggestion from the British Headquarters. Arriving in the Republican lines, she asked that her presence should be reported to the General. At first they did not know where to find Botha, but at last he was found walking up and down in some agitation. Faced by his wife, he said to her, instantly, 'You must leave me.' He had just arranged a battle. 'You must get back as soon as you can,' he said. 'I am blowing up the line.'

"She had only gone a few miles when the shrapnel fell all around her. She came back into the British lines and reported herself to the British General, who had let her through. He told her to get back to Pretoria. 'But my husband is going to blow up the railway,' she remarked. 'He won't blow it up if you are on it,' replied the British General, with some plausibility; and so she went.

"She travelled in a train full of soldiers; but her presence on the train did not change her husband's Spartan purpose. The line was blown up and the train stopped. The soldiers marched off. Mrs. Botha and a companion were left for three days with the engine-driver and the stoker."

### Monument to Kitchener

It has been decided to erect a permanent monument to Earl Kitchener on Marwick head, in the Isle of Birsay, Orkney, near the sunken reef where the Hampshire went down. The elevation of the headland will render the erection visible a long distance off, both by land and sea.



# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGIT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY— FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited  
TORONTO

(Continued)

"The direction was in a woman's handwriting," observed she, after a pause.

"Yes, an old-fashioned, sloping hand. Hardly like that of a modern, up-to-date servant. Not good enough."

"No," said Lady Ursula, as she fastened on her watch and prepared to go downstairs to breakfast.

They found the whole household in a ferment of joy over the recovery of the pearls. From highest to lowest, everybody wanted to have a sight of the famous gems, to inspect the handwriting on the box, to decipher the postmark, to offer a suggestion, more or less futile, in explanation of the mystery.

Mr. Jackson was in a state of great excitement, and still more anxious to find the villain who had brought such a stain upon his domestic peace, than pleased at the end of the trouble.

On the whole, the general opinion inclined to the idea that Paul Payne was right, that the taking of the pearls was a practical joke, and that the joker, confronted with the real danger in which he—or she—had placed him—or her—self, had taken the earliest opportunity of getting out of the difficulty by a return of the missing gems.

They had been dispatched at the neighboring village on the preceding evening, and having been packed in a box flat enough to be posted from the outside of the building, it was not likely that the person who dropped the package in would have been seen and remembered.

There was something extremely touching, to those who had any inkling of the suspicions and fears to which the theft of the pearls had given rise, in the change in Lady Ursula and in her attitude towards her husband. For the past few days, strive as she might to overcome the dark doubts which would cloud her mind, it had been impossible for her not to know that both her brother and sister suspected Paul of being concerned in the ugly mystery.

It was vain that Lady Ursula had put away any such thought from her own mind, but insisted—to herself—that Paul's conduct was now as unimpeachable as that of any member of the family into which he had married.

None the less she did feel unhappy and anxious, fiercely resentful of the suspicions which she knew were entertained, and angry at the ungenerous treatment of a now blameless man on account of his early and long-repeated follies.

The relief she felt when the pearls were restored changed her from a grave and dignified woman into a happy child. She sang to herself as she walked along; her lips were curved in a smile, her eyes were bright, her voice had a ring in it once more. She seemed to be transformed.

Paul observed her closely during breakfast, and felt strangely moved by this change. He had married her for his own advantage purely, and had made up his mind to submit to a great deal of inevitable boredom as a result of the alliance with a woman with whom he had not an idea in common.

But Lady Ursula, not being the fool he had of course taken her to be, and being besides deeply in love with her husband, had tactfully avoided the subjects which were wearisome to him, and finding him to be much better read and better informed than she was, had made herself his pupil with such amiable docility, and had studied his tastes with so much eagerness, that to his own intense surprise and even confusion, he was now finding himself as much drawn to her as she was to him.

The situation seemed so impossible that for a time he had doubted it. He had looked upon it as a sort of passing weakness that he missed her if she went out without him, that he looked forward eagerly to meeting her again, and that his eyes sought hers constantly, or gazed upon her fair face with unwonted and vivid admiration of its beauty and charm.

Charm? Yes, undoubtedly she had charm. But how had it come about? Certainly this particular quality had been lacking from her in his eyes when he first married her.

And this indeed was probably the truth. Living a simple and monotonous life in the country, absorbed in her philanthropic pursuits and without any thought of changing her maiden state for the married life, Lady Ursula had had few of the qualities which attract a man of Paul Payne's type.

She had indeed struck him at their first meeting as being dignified, stately and handsome, as being unlike the other women whom he had met at Oare Court, or the women of the circles in which he had now to find his friends.

She had brought with her an atmosphere which recalled to him the life he had lived in his very early youth, the well-bred woman, who had been the friends of his father and mother, women who scorned the aids of coquetry, and who lived noble lives in pure surroundings.

To this attraction she had, since her marriage, added that of a womanly anxiety to please which completed the spell she had unconsciously begun to weave. Paul was not himself aware of the extent of the influence which his wife had begun to exercise over him; but he did know that her whole-hearted joy at the restitution of the pearls moved him strongly. For a few moments he almost forgot, indeed, in the enjoyment of her passionate delight and innocent expression of her emotions, the plight in which he himself was placed by this enforced restitution.

But the letter which he had just received from Brady Gane left him in no doubt as to the intentions of his two accomplices to be paid their share of the booty entrusted to him without delay.

He had been foiled in his attempt to replace, by the proceeds of the fresh theft, the share of the other two in the last haul. How was he to make them hold their hands?

It was disquieting that Gane should have had the courage to come to the neighborhood of Oare Court. It was the first time that he had followed Paul without his express direction and permission.

Absorbed in contemplation of his difficulties, and in finding a way out of them, Paul Payne went down to the stables to smoke, and in the meantime Lord Eastling, overjoyed at what he considered the triumph of his own diplomacy, found it hard to be as reticent as was desirable when his two sisters seized him after breakfast to discuss with him the strange restoration of the pearls.

Whether Lady Ursula had or had not any vague suspicions as to the perpetrator of the "practical joke," the other two did not know. Certainly Lady Emmeline had definite opinions on the point, and she would have liked to discuss it alone with her brother. He, however, avoided her.

He was in a very difficult position. With all his strong doubts of his brother-in-law, he was not at all anxious to have disgrace brought upon his family, and unhappiness upon his sister, by the scandal of a criminal trial.

His hopes lay rather in Paul Payne's own good sense, if not in the awakening in him of a rudimentary sense of honesty which appeared to have been long dormant.

Paul was unprincipled and unscrupulous, he was dishonest and cunning. But he was also intelligent, amiable, and obviously more attached to his wife than he had been at the time of his marriage.

Since he had begun by restoring something that he had stolen, even though he might have done so under constraint, was there not hope that he might continue in the paths of honesty, now that he knew he was under observation?

Thus Lord Eastling reasoned with himself, as he strolled in the grounds in front of Oare Court, and observed a figure he recognized making his way to the house.

This was Brady Gane, whom he had now seen three times; once in the restaurant, once in the hotel on his way to visit Paul Payne in his

room, and once in the village.

Lord Eastling watched him, and Brady looked back out of the corners of his eyes. Then, strolling after the visitor, Lord Eastling, seeing him hesitate on the wide flight of shallow steps, asked him what he wanted.

The man replied in a shame-faced, abrupt and jerky tone—  
"I want to see a gentleman staying here—Mr. Paul Payne."

He spoke with a sort of shy defiance, and Lord Eastling was impressed by it.

"All right," said he. "I'll take you in. This way."

He led the way into the house by a garden door, just as Paul, after a visit to the stables, was coming up the rose-garden with his hands in his pockets and a cigar in his mouth.

On seeing these two together, he made a hurried movement forward, and then checked himself. After all, what could Lord Eastling do, even if he knew the whole truth from Brady Gane's lips? In the first place, Brady was not the sort of person who would be believed easily, and in the second place, if he confessed everything, it was certainly not to the interest of his brother-in-law to have an open scandal about a robbery of jewels.

So Paul Payne resumed his sauntering pace, and allowed the other two, who did not see him, to enter the house together.

"Is there any message I can give Mr. Payne for you?" said Lord Eastling, when he had made inquiries of one or two of the servants and looked into the library without finding Paul.

Gane shook his head.  
"No, sir, I must see him myself. It's particular," he said.

(To Be Continued.)

## Boy Scout Notes

### How Boy Scouts Can Become Useful to the Public and to Themselves

Recent events have shown that usefulness is one of the principal assets of the work of the Boy Scouts' Association in Canada. It is one of the aims of the organization to teach the Scouts services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves. A short time ago we heard of how Boy Scouts in the vicinity of Toronto went to the rescue of the berry growers of that district. They not only relieved the scarcity of labor situations in that particular district, but they rendered a distinct service to the nation. Now we hear that the 1st Boy Scout Troop of Creelman, Sask., is building a Scout hall, which is to be used as a meeting place and club-room. Two friends of the movement kindly placed two building lots at the disposal of the boys, and while the little building is slowly going up on one corner, the rest of the property is maturing a fine crop of potatoes and other vegetables which will go a long way toward paying for the interior furnishings. Besides their income from their garden, the Creelman Scouts have added considerably to their bank account by work of various kinds done for the town.

"He was only sixteen, but he stood by his gun to the last." Such is the story of one brave Scott, John Travers Cornwell, who served his country on the "Chester" during the battle of Horn's Reef. He died of wounds which he received early in the battle. Of him the captain of the Chester says: "His devotion to duty was an example for all of us. The wounds which resulted in his death within a short time were received within the first few minutes of the action. He remained steadily at his most exposed post at the gun waiting for orders. All but two of the ten crew were killed or wounded, and he was the only one who was in such an exposed position. But he felt he might be needed—and indeed he might have been, so he stayed there, standing and waiting, under heavy fire, with just his own brave heart and God's help to support him."

For this act of heroism—which has added to the achievements of Scouts during the war—the Chief Scout has awarded the Bronze Cross to commemorate Cornwell's splendid example to the Brotherhood of fearlessness in the presence of death.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts Association in Canada, while on a recent visit to the Western provinces, inspected the 3rd Brandon troop, which is composed of Indians. He mentioned that this troop was the first Indian troop he had seen in Canada, and he expressed great pleasure at meeting them and he complimented them on their fine bearing. He also spoke of the significance to the Dominion and Empire, of the blending of the original inhabitants and the British born, brought about by the Boy Scouts' Association.

## Automobiles in Olden Days

### Motor Cars Depicted in the Vision of Nahum the Prophet

It would be difficult to locate any district of Manitoba proper in which motor cars have not made an appearance, yet many enjoying the conveniences of an automobile do not perceive, realise that the method of propelling vehicles by motor power represents a feature of movement the basic principle of which has returned to mankind following centuries amid the abyss of lost art. And this claim is not without corroboration in pages of holy writ. A perusal of the scriptural reference under allusion will lend color to the idea that some form of automobilic traffic was existent in ancient days. The application of motor-driven machinery to warfare is depicted in the vision of Nahum, the Elkosite, concerning the burden of Nineveh. In the account as given by the Medes and Babylonians against the city of Nineveh, may be read the remarkable reference to motorism as recorded in the fourth verse of the second chapter of Nahum:

"The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall jostle one another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like the lightnings."

The word "jostle" may, at least the writer is thus informed by an Hebraic scholar in Winnipeg, signify a variety of meanings. Indeed the expression may represent "a passing swiftly without any particular reason to and fro." Therefore, is it not possible to surmise reference is made by the prophet to some description of conveyance utilised in days of old, a vehicle the propulsion of which was of similitude in character to that furnished by motor cars of the present decade?—J. D. A. Evans.

## Men Who Welcome War

### Love-lorn Heroes Who Seek Chance to Die Quickly

Soldiers sometimes welcome war as a means of release from a life which remorse, despair, or some other feeling has made intolerable to them. A remarkable instance was that of a young English officer. Some time before the present war broke out, he was one day explaining the mechanism of a loaded gun to his sister. In doing so, he accidentally exploded the charge, by which the poor girl was mortally wounded. Henceforth his sole ambition was to die, and when war broke out he joyfully responded to the call to arms. Before he had been long at the front his wish was gratified.

Then there was the case of the son of a country solicitor. While employed in his father's office, he absconded with a large sum of money. This disgrace preyed so much upon his father's mind that he fell ill and died. When the prodigal returned—as prodigals invariably do—he found the home sold up, and his mother and sisters dependent on charity. For the first time he realised the enormity of his wrongdoing, and joined the army, with the determination to take the first possible chance of service in the field. He went with his regiment to France, and there distinguished himself by a number of daring exploits before he was himself killed.

A singular story is told of a certain brave officer who died fighting like a lion in the ill-starred Dardanelles campaign. Married only a couple of years, his wife developed a scepticism as to his valor, which was peculiarly mortifying to him. Telling her she would some day have reason to be sorry for it, he went out to Gallipoli, resolved to undertake any task that presented the maximum of danger. If his widow still entertains any doubt as to his gallantry, it certainly is not shared by the deceased officer's comrades-in-arms.

## Aliens Must Be Naturalized

With reference to the story recently published in Ottawa to the effect that men of alien enemy origin are flooding the Peace River country in Alberta and settling on the land, the Interior Department at Ottawa states that no complaints to that effect have reached them.

It is pointed out that men of German and Austrian origin who have been allowed their freedom on account of good conduct since the war began are not interferred with so far as settlement is concerned.

These men, however, cannot secure the patents of their homesteads until they have taken out their naturalization papers.

Gold fields in northeastern Siberia that have not been operated for nearly ten years have been reopened.

## The Rise in Prices

### Department of Labor's Annual Review of Prices in Canada for 1915

The great rise in prices during the war, which became very steep after the middle of 1915, is shown in the report just issued by the Department of Labor entitled "Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1915," which also contains information regarding retail prices and prices in other countries.

In Canada the wholesale prices of 272 commodities averaged over 8 per cent. higher than in 1914 and 9 per cent. higher than in 1913, while the retail prices of some thirty foods were 2 per cent. higher than in 1914 and 7 per cent. higher than in 1913, allowing for the importance of each article in family consumption. By December, 1915, however, the steep rise had brought the index number of wholesale prices to a point 20 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, while retail food prices had risen 10 per cent. during the same period.

The index number of wholesale prices stood at 148.0 for the year, as compared with 136.1 for 1914, and 135.5 for 1913, but by December, 1915, had reached 161.1, as compared with 134.6 for July, 1914. A weekly family budget of food averaged \$7.86 for 1915, \$7.73 for 1914 and \$7.33 for 1913, but for December, 1915, stood at \$8.13 as compared with \$7.42 in July, 1914.

It may be noted that the rise in prices has continued during the current year as shown from month to month in the Labor Gazette. The index number of wholesale prices reached 180.9 for May, but declined slightly thereafter, metals, chemicals and certain materials being lower. In retail food prices the weekly budget reached \$8.63 for August, there being a decline only in July when midsummer conditions lowered prices very slightly.

In other countries retail food prices also rose steeply, the rise from the beginning of the war to the end of 1915 being calculated as high as 113 per cent. for Austria, 83 per cent. for Germany, over 30 per cent. in the Netherlands, Norway and Italy, and 44 per cent. in Great Britain. In Australia the rise was nearly 30 per cent., as a result of drought, while in New Zealand it was only 16 per cent. In Japan, prices were lower than in 1914 and 1913.

"The results of the great rises were considerable increases in the cost of living, particularly in the expenditure on foods. In clothing, house furnishings, etc., stocks in the hands of manufacturers and dealers were often sufficient to prevent great rises for some time, even a year or more, but in food increases were immediately felt. At the beginning of 1915 staple foods were substantially higher than before the war, though in many cases somewhat lower than the high levels reached during the few weeks of uncertainty and speculation which followed its outbreak."

The report shows that the rising prices were accompanied by increased activity in industry and trade. Not only did the needs for the prosecution of the war make necessary increased production in many lines and new production in goods never before attempted or thought of, but production was renewed in many lines and in many districts abandoned previously owing to the poor returns normally obtainable. These changes again had great influence in stimulating other branches of industry and trade, causing higher prices. This reaction was soon experienced in many lines at first depressed by war conditions. In Canada, wheat, oats, flour, cheese, butter, packed meats, pulp and paper first felt the stimulation of increased demand due to war conditions, but these were soon followed by wool, fish, leather, zinc, copper, chemicals, New Brunswick lumber, linseed oil, and later iron and steel as well as most metals and metal products. In the latter part of 1915 the upward movement was particularly strong in metals, chemicals and wool, while in jute, silk, rubber, etc., among imported materials the rise was marked."

An American visitor to England was discussing agricultural matters with a friend. "Why, in our country," said he, boastfully, "the soil is so rich that if you stick a nail into the ground the next morning it has grown into a crowbar!" "Yes, I know," said the Englishman, "but in this country we use a tack for that purpose!"

"Circumstances alter cases." "You bet they do. Reduction of fare is all right on a railway, but it isn't in a boarding house."—Boston Transcript.

## When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physiological Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Ascorbic Tubes, 50c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company Chicago, Ill.

## Not For Sale

If it becomes necessary, says Maximilian Harden in Die Zukunft, Great Britain "can, at the price of Canada, make an ally of the child that has thrived in luxury." When will they learn that the United States is not for sale? For that matter, neither is Canada.—New York World.

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"



**Help Digestion**  
To keep your digestive organs in good working order—to stimulate your liver, tone your stomach and regulate your bowels, take—

**BEECHAM'S  
PILLS**

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.  
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

---

One thousand Wesleyan ministers are registered as "officiating clergymen" to the troops in Great Britain.



## AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. Ryckman, Mrs. McIntyre and Mrs. Smith will have charge of the Red Cross rooms on Friday.

Harold Kiteley, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Kiteley, is another one of our boys to don the khaki having joined the 187th Batt.

A dance will be held in the Opera House on Friday evening from 9 o'clock to 12.30 a.m. and no longer. Admission 75c per couple.

Capt. (Dr.) A. J. Weart left Calgary for the front on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Weart and the children accompany him as far as Brockville, Ont., where they will visit for a few months.

The many friends of Mr. H. W. Chambers, the druggist, will be sorry to learn that he is confined to the house with an attack of erysipelas from which it is to be hoped he will soon recover.

Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Clarke left for Edmonton on Tuesday to visit the Doctor's sister, Miss Lelia Clarke, who is a nurse in the Edmonton hospital, who is ill and has to undergo an operation.

A thimble tea will be held at the residence of Mrs. H. Reiber on Wednesday, October 25th, from 3 to 5 p.m. All ladies are cordially invited. Red Cross sewing will be provided.

Mr. J. D. Adams of London, Ont., who has been visiting with his nephews Messrs. W. C. and James Adams for some weeks, leaves on Thursday for his home by way of Edmonton. Mrs. Robt. Adams will accompany him and visit in the east for some months.

A meeting of the local executive of the Patriotic Fund is called for Friday night in the Council Chamber at the Schoolhouse at 8 p.m. All members of the Executive are earnestly requested to be present so that the past year's business may be completed.

It is reported that the farmers west of town have still another trouble on their hands, blackleg amongst the cattle having broken out and vaccination having to be resorted to. The farmer in this district seems to be having more than his fair share of trouble this year.

Mrs. J. M. Reed held an "At Home" on Thursday afternoon last at her residence. A large number of ladies took advantage of the occasion to pay their respects and a very enjoyable time was spent after which the hostess, assisted by Mrs. E. Perschbaker and Mrs. Geo. Harrison, served tea.

A fine programme has been arranged for the Red Cross concert on Friday, October 27th, in the Opera House and it is hoped that every person will keep this date in mind and attend as the purpose for which the concert is given is to furnish a bed in the Canadian Convalescent Home in Ramsgate, England. This is an extremely worthy cause and no doubt the public can be depended upon to turn out in large numbers to support it. Don't forget the date, Friday, October 27th.

The monthly meeting of the Mountain View Women's Institute will be held in the Gore schoolhouse, on Thursday, October 19th, at 8 p.m. Rev. and Mrs. D. C. Eby will address the meeting. Subject: "Women and children in Turkey." They will also be dressed in Turkish costume. Everybody cordially invited.

Mr. W. Nelson of the Sunnyslope Creamery was a visitor in town over the week end.

## Red Cross Notes

(Continued from page 5)

### TO GRAFT THE TOE OF A STOCKING

I here repeat the directions which have been asked for by a correspondent:—Leave 9 or 10 stitches on each of the two needles. Break off the wool, leaving a quarter of a yard or so, and thread this into a darning needle—a bodkin, or a small wool-needle will be found better for the purpose. Insert the bodkin into the first stitch of front row, as for plain knitting, then take it off on to the needle, then put needle into second stitch as for purl knitting, and draw wool through the two stitches, leaving the second stitch on the knitting needle. Now put the bodkin or the wool-needle through the first stitch of back row, as for purl, and take it off. Put the needle through the second stitch, as for plain, and draw the wool through both stitches, leaving the second stitch on the knitting needle. Repeat, first on front row, and then on back row, until the work is completed.

## LOST

Three heifers, branded GVS on left ribs, 1 black and white, two red and white. \$5.00 reward for information leading to recovery.—E. V. Schmidt, Hartmann, Phone 303. o15p

## STRAYED

From W. Hardy's farm, two mares; one bay aged 3 years and one dark brown aged 2 years, bay mare is a little lame; brown mare has extra long tail; both have little white in forehead. Please give information or return to W. O. Bates, Didsbury.

## DIDSBURY ROLL OF HONOR

The men whose names are marked with an \* have been killed for the glorious cause of humanity and civilization.

* Sgt. R. Lenny	Sgt. Hogg, Sr.
Sgt. W. Jenkins	P. Wood
G. E. Sexsmith	J. Riddell
F. K. Owen	L. C. Swann
W. Hopkins	Geo. F. Monck
W. Wright	W. Vipond
T. Hogg	W. Hogg
R. Blaine	P. Blaine
Morrison	Alf. Jury
E. Mellow	C. Turner
Reg. Simpson	A. Cross
W. Fraser	H. Lee
Gilbert Garrison	A. J. Nunan
Jno. Mortimer	J. Frost
Grant	Sgt. A. May
J. Pearson	S. Brown
N. Birchenough	J. Anderson
Baker	R. Dickson
F. Jackson	A. Jenkins
Trp. F. M. Nelson	F. Lloyd
Sgt. L. C. Cooper	A. B. Kembry
D. Nash	Jackson
Geo. Walsh	Sgt. R. Alloway
Sutter	Sgt. L. Tidwell
Lance Corp. R. Esson	P. J. Moynihan
W. O'Donnell	Gib. Howe
S. W. Dugdale	Geo. Standing
H. Bratwell	T. Birchall
Peter R. Weber	Fred Adams
Henry Roeth	K. L. Sandford
Frank Fletcher	R. J. Townsend
T. Stapleton	Walter Gertz
J. Baker	Alf. Moynihan
Jim Nelson	G. E. Waters
T. Potts	Lloyd Ruby
T. Birchall	J. Sinclair
G. Coates	W. London
Geo. E. T. Smith	W. Boyer
Lt. Fawkes	A. Bosanko
Lt. Stauffer, M.P.P.	G. Howe
F. Knuffman	T. Heliwell
R. Wilson	H. Doyle
Corp. A. Weber	C. Mortimer
Dean Warren	J. Garner
G. R. Anderson	Sgt. H. Gathercole
A. Hardy	M. Moyer
D. C. Archer	J. Gordon
Lorne Good	J. Dundas
Levi Rupp	H. Kent
Morris Shantz	W. L. Lane
L. McNaughton	H. E. Doepel
G. Chapman	J. B. Kerr
J. Blacklock	August Hermandson
Arnold Blaine	K. L. Sandford
M. Huber	R. Crease
Pat. Worthington	W. A. Bicknell
Joe Buckston	L. W. Payne
Hermandson	Victor Morphy
H. Moncey	Sid Worthington
Capt. A. J. Weart	Dave Sutherland
Ernest Brown	P. Stewart
Sgt. E. B. Grange	Cecil Reagan
Bert Gilmore	Capt. G. M. Reed
F. Cornford	R. Bradwell
Fred Admonson	Harold Gilmore
Roper	Clarence Earle
J. Mjolsness	David Allan
Fred Winslip	Year Wood
Pierce Bellamy	Charles Rhodes
Albert Peck	W. Baker
Radford	Rex Dolman
G. Chapman	Leo. Bahm
C. Cornford	L. Fifield
G. Roades	J. Jennings
John E. Johnson	Watt
	J. Robertson
	H. Morris
	Harold Kiteley

## FORMER RESIDENTS

D. Siebert  
L. C. Coffey  
Capt. E. E. Topliffe  
Frank Oliver  
C. Hueston  
L. Shantz  
Lt. E. G. Grant  
Stanley Moore  
P. Brooks

## Auction Sale Of Farm Land

Under the provisions of the Land Titles Act there will be offered for sale by J. N. Paton, Auctioneer, at the postoffice, Didsbury, Alberta, on Saturday, the Eleventh day of November, 1916, at 11 o'clock a.m., the North-East Quarter of Section 12, Township 32, Range 29, West of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta.

The Vendors are informed that the soil is a rich black loam, with a clay subsoil; eighty acres are suitable for cultivation, 25 of which have been broken, the balance being good hay and pasture land; there is on the property a small dwelling house, and two miles of fencing with strands of barbed wire. The land is situated in an English-speaking settlement, 7½ miles from the town of Olds, and one half mile from Coburn school.

Sale will be subject to a sealed reserve bid, free from encumbrances except taxes for the current year.

Terms of sale: 10% cash at time of sale; balance according to favorable terms.

For further particulars apply to WALLBRIDGE, HENWOOD, GIBSON & MILLS.

Edmonton, Alberta, Solicitors for the Vendors. DATED this 18th day of September, 1916, at Calgary, Alberta.

THE LAND TITLES ACT APPLICATION NO. 629

## Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm Land

Pursuant to the directions of the Registrar and by virtue of the power of sale provided by The Land Titles Act under a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the front of the Rosebud Hotel in the Town of Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta, at twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 28th day of October A.D. 1916, the following property, namely:

1. The South-west Quarter of Sec. 34, Twp. 31, Range 1, West of the 5th Meridian.

2. The North-west Quarter of Sec. 27, Twp. 31, Range 1, West of the 5th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta.

Terms of sale to be 15 per cent cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the sale or upon application to the Vendor's solicitor.

The above property will first be offered for sale en bloc subject to a sealed Reserve Bid and if not sold will then be offered for sale in two separate parcels known as Parcel No. 1, covering the South-west Quarter of Sec. 34, Twp. 31, Range 1, West of the 5th Meridian, and Parcel No. 2 covering the North-west Quarter of Sec. 27, Twp. 31, Range 1, West of the 5th Meridian, each of which Parcels will be separately subject to a sealed Reserve Bid covering the said Parcel and free from all encumbrances, save the exceptions, reservations and conditions in the original grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title, and taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed of the following particulars:

Parcel No. 1, S. W. ¼ Sec. 34, Twp. 31, Rge. 1, West 5th M., consists of 160 acres of land of which 150 acres are good arable land and 10 acres of low land well suited for hay or pasture. The property is fenced on 4 sides with three strand wire fence and willow and jack pine posts. The soil on said property is black loam averaging approximately 15 inches in depth with clay subsoil. This property is watered by 2 good wells. The nearest railway station to said property is Didsbury a distance of 4½ miles. The property is situated 2 miles from a school and 4½ miles from a church, in a settlement of English speaking people. There are the following buildings on the said property: Dwelling, frame, 24 x 28; Addition 18 x 18; frame; barn 40 x 60; frame; hen-house 12 x 18.

Parcel No. 2, N. W. ¼ 27 31-1, W. 5th, consists of 160 acres of land, of which 120 acres are good arable land; 30 acres of low land well suited for hay or pasture and 10 acres of scrub land. The property is fenced on 4 sides with 3 strand wire fence and willow and jack-pine posts. The soil on said property is black loam averaging approximately 15 inches in depth with clay subsoil. The nearest railway station to said property is Didsbury a distance of 4 miles. The property is situated 2 miles from a school and 4 miles from a church, in a settlement of English speaking people.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to S. A. DICKSON, Barrister, 602 Tegner Block, Edmonton, Alberta, Solicitor for the Vendor. DATED at Calgary, this 22nd day of September, A.D. 1916

Approved: W. Forbes, Registrar S.A.L.R.D.

## DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

## Saturday Night

Another great feature in five acts, entitled

## "The Man Inside"

A drama of great illusion and detective cleverness.

Remember these shows are all worth patronizing.

ADVERTISEMENT

## Mortgage Sale of Valuable Town Property

UNDER and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale.

There will be offered for sale by public auction at the Post Office in the Town of Didsbury in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday the 11th day of November, 1916, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

Lot Seven (7) Block Nine (9) according to a plan of part of the Town of Didsbury of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "Didsbury 474 I, reserving unto His Majesty, His Successors and Assigns, all mines and minerals and the right to work the same.

Terms of the sale to be 20 per cent, cash at the time of the sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the Vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances, save taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed that the above property is situated on Main Street in the Town of Didsbury and that there is upon the property a two storey frame building used as a Post Office and a small stable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Earl E. Freeman, Didsbury.

Dated at Calgary this 4th day of October, A.D. 1916.

EARL E. FREEMAN, Successor to W. A. Austin, Vendor's Solicitors.

Approved—W. Forbes Registrar.

ADVERTISEMENT

## Mortgage Sale of Valuable Town Property

UNDER and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale.

There will be offered for sale by public auction at the Post office in the Town of Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta, on Monday the Twenty third day of October, 1916, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

Lot Five (5) in Block One (1) according to a plan of part of the said Town of Didsbury of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration as "Didsbury 1427-H", Reserving unto His Majesty, His Successors and Assigns, all mines and minerals and the right to work the same.

Terms of the sale to be 20 per cent, cash at the time of the sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the Vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances, save taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed that the above property is situated on the main business street in the Town of Didsbury and is desirable business property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to W. A. Austin, Didsbury, Alberta.

DATED at Calgary, this 28th day of September A.D. 1916

W. A. AUSTIN, Vendor's Solicitors

Approved—W. Forbes, Registrar.

## RAMS FOR SALE

Registered Hampshire rams for sale, 2 past shearling and 6 lamb bucks of the mutton and wool type. I also want 2 Registered Hampshire rams. Hay press for sale or trade. 13 miles north east of Didsbury, or write Chas. E. Hanson, Olds, Box 167.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, J. R. GOOD, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S. Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street, Didsbury - - - Alberta



W. C. GOODER Undertaker and Embalmer Didsbury Phone 101 Olds. - - - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B. (Successor to W. A. Austin)

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Documents left by clients with Mr. Austin are now held by me.

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D. Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street. Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120 Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C. Physician & Surgeon

Graduate University of Manitoba. Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J. Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128 DIDSBURY, - - - ALBERTA

Dr. M. Mecklenburg THE OLD RELIABLE

## GRADUATE OPTICIAN

32 years experience. 12 years in Alberta Will again be at Didsbury on Thursday, October 19th; Olds, Wednesday, October 18th; Carstairs, Friday, October 20th.

CALGARY OFFICE PHONE M3121 EDMONTON OFFICE, WILLIAMSON BUILDING. PHONE 5225



## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —1141.